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ABSTRACT

Designed for use as supplemental reading, this book provides high interest reading material for beginning adult readers in rural areas of Tennessee. The book is printed in large type for readers with vision problems. Where appropriate, stories are written in a modified vernacular form. The book may be made more pertinent to geographic areas other than the Sequatchie Valley by replacing pages entitled "In Dunlap" with pages providing similar information on other towns or counties. The reading levels range from primer through fifth grade. The 14 stories in part 1 have a controlled vocabulary and all new words are listed. In part 2 difficult or unusual words are defined for each of the 15 stories. Additional practical information and material on subjects covered in stories follows some stories. Pages entitled "In Dunlap" provide information on local services and resources. (Author/YLB)

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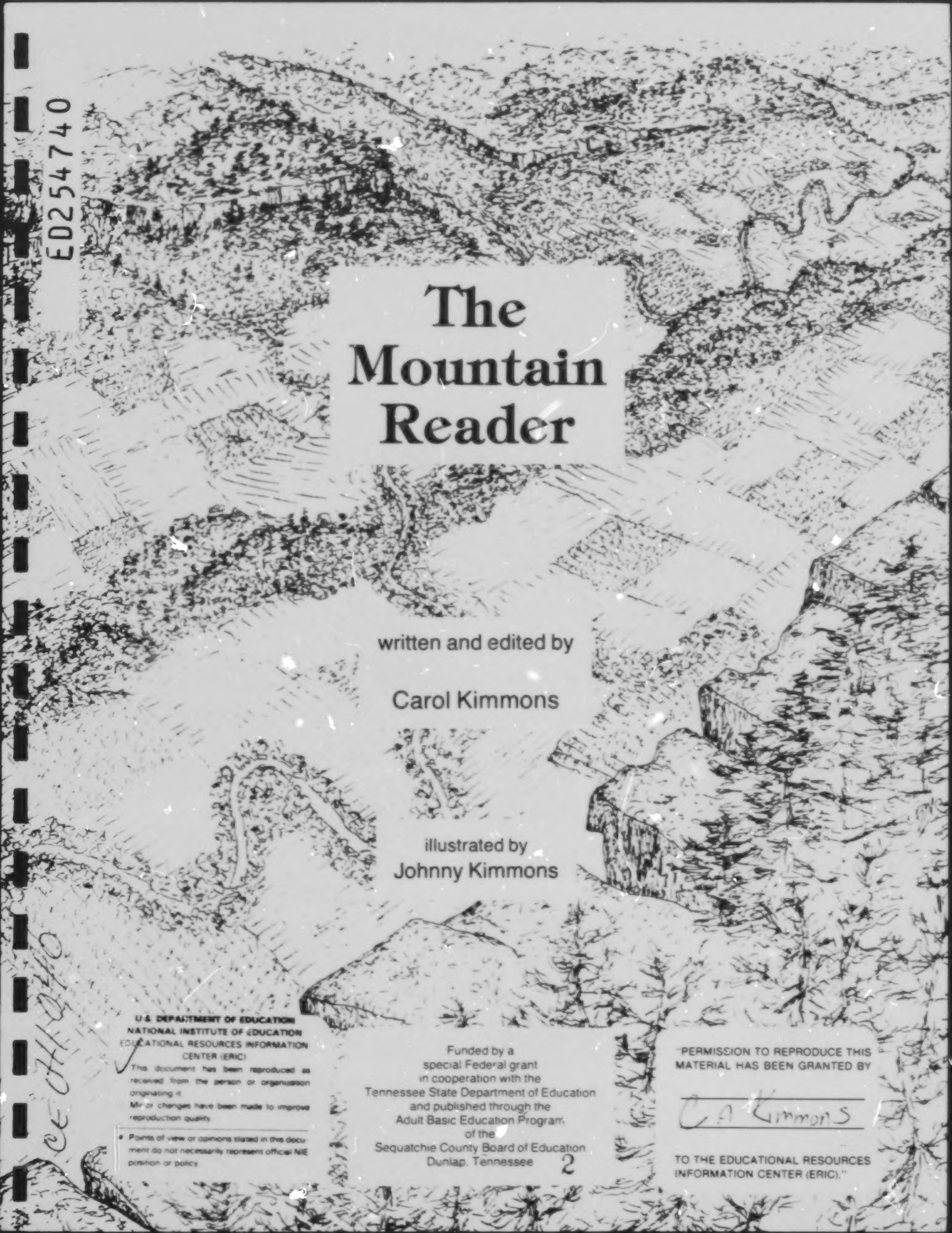

The Mountain Reader

written and edited by

Carol Kimmons

illustrated by
Johnny Kimmons

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Credits

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This book is dedicated to the people of the Sequatchie Valley with the hope that their mountains and valley will live in these pages.

With special gratitude to the people who shared memories of their lives with me.

Billy Dee Boyd

Alice Gray

Thaxton Kell

Crayton Mosley

Ethel Wells

The Use of this Book

The Mountain Reader was written to provide much-needed high interest reading material for beginning adult readers in rural areas of Tennessee. The book is designed to be used as supplemental reading. It is not intended to be a complete reading program.

The book is printed in large type in order to help the many adult readers who have vision problems. Where appropriate, stories are written in a modified vernacular form.

The Mountain Reader is specifically directed toward the people of the Sequatchie Valley. If you wish to make it more pertinent to your own area, replace the pages entitled *In Dunlap* with pages providing similar information on your town or county.

The reading levels in this book are based on the *Fry Graph for Estimating Readability*, the Dolch Word List, and lists of most-used words. The reading levels range from primer through fifth grade. The stories in Part One have a controlled vocabulary and all new words are listed. In Part Two, difficult or unusual words are defined.

Reading Levels

The Farm	P
Jan Irons	P
The Valley	1
The Apples	1
Hunting at Night	P
The Coon	P
The Fat Pigs	P
Dan Sells the Pigs	1
Dan Buys More Pigs	P
The Lost Pigs	P
The Wild Dogs	P
Jack Goes to School	1
J. D. and Mary	1
The Wreck with a Happy Ending	1
Lenelle's Story	1
To Be Me Again	1
The Coldest Winter	1
The New Baby	
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Part 2.	2
Part 3.	2
Part 4.	2
Crayton Mosley	2
The Blacksmith Forge	2
Alice Gray	2
Problems, Problems, Problems	3
When I Was A Child	3
A True Story	4
Ethel Wells	3
One Morning at the Jail	4
Thaxton Kell	3
The Stranger	5
Billy Boyd	3

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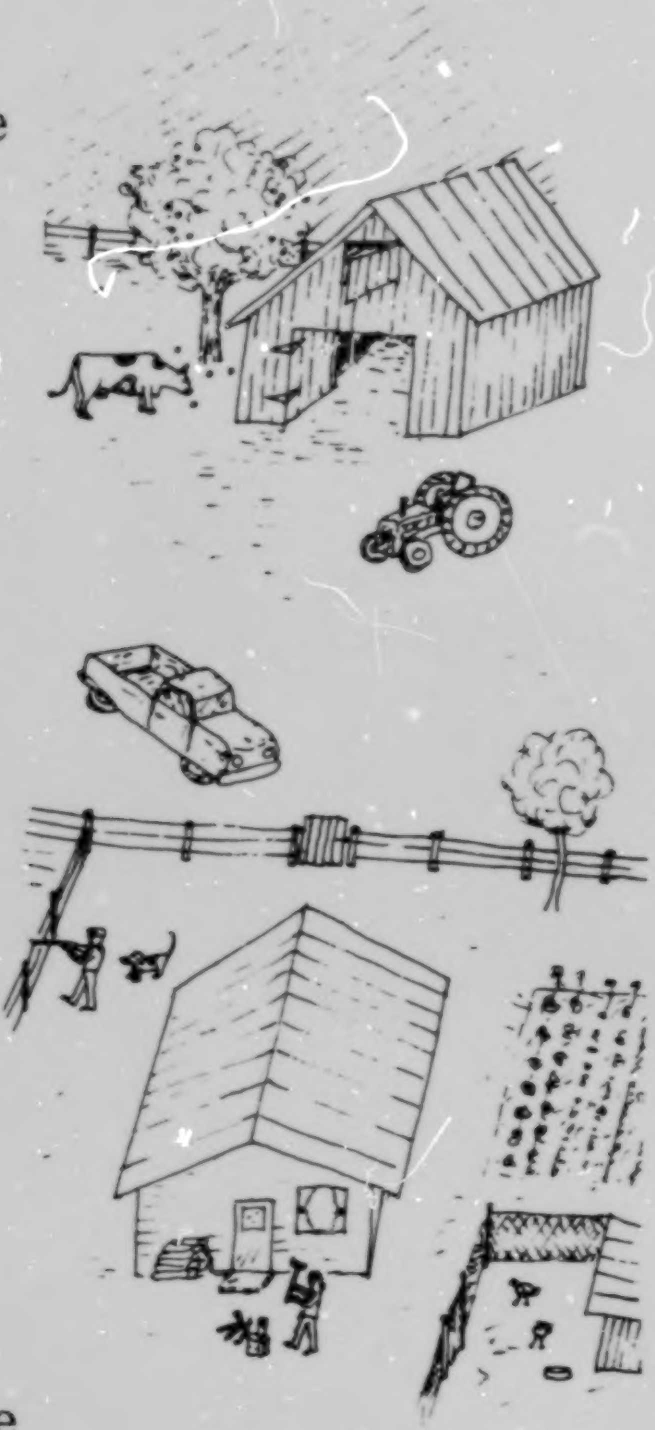
Part One

The Alphabet

A	a	apple
B	b	barn
C	c	cow
D	d	Dan
E	e	eggs
F	f	farm
G	g	gun
H	h	house



The Farm

This is a farm.
This is Dan.
Dan is on the farm.

This is a barn.
The cow is near the barn.
The barn is for the cow.
It is a cow barn.

This is an apple tree.
Apples are on the tree.
The tree is near the barn.
The cow is near the apple tree.

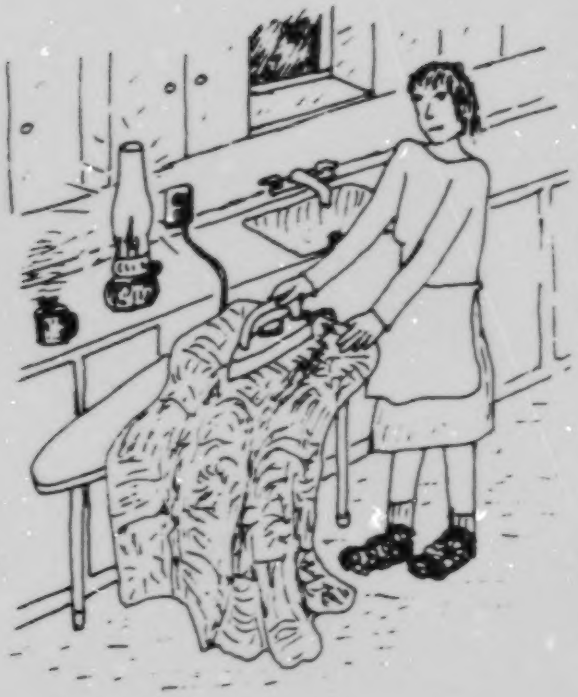
This is the house.
The eggs are in the house.
The eggs are for Dan.
The apples are for Dan.

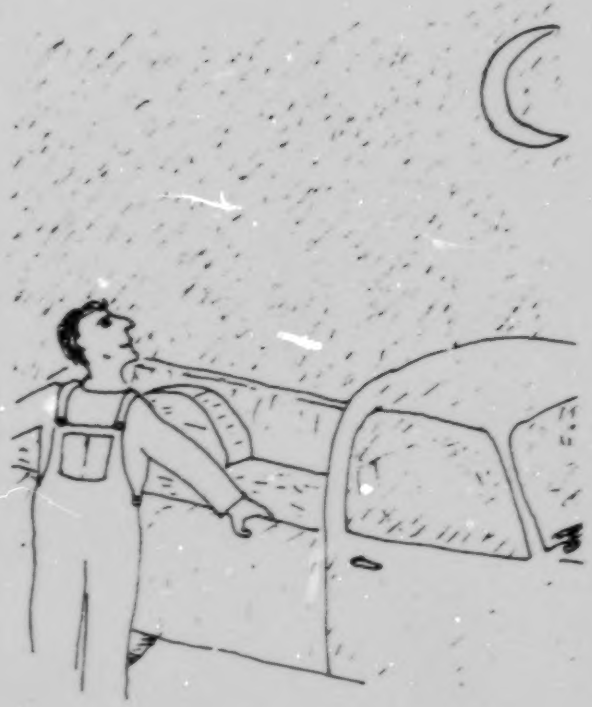
This is a gun.
It is Dan's gun.

New Words

this
is
a
an
on
the
near
for
it
are
tree

I	i	iron
J	j	Jan
K	k	kitchen
L	l	lamp
M	m	moon
N	n	night
O	o	overalls
P	p	pickup
Q	q	quilt





Jan Irons

This is Jan.
This is the kitchen.
Jan is in the kitchen.

This is an iron.
The iron is in the kitchen.
Jan is ironing in the kitchen.

The lamp is in the kitchen.
The lamp is near Jan.

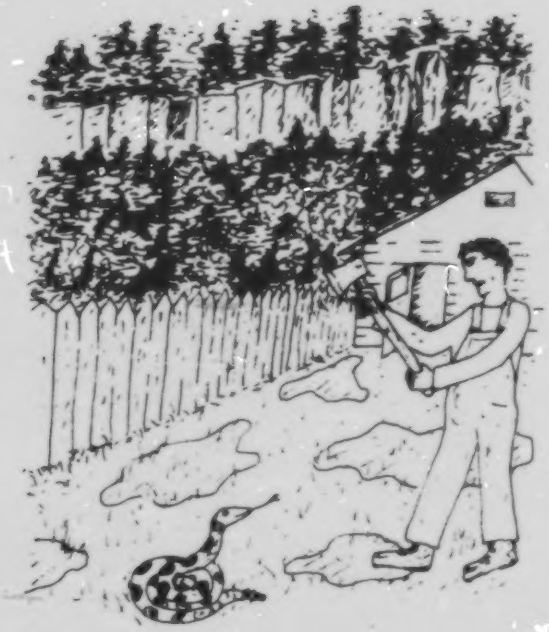
This is a quilt.
Jan is ironing the quilt
in the kitchen.

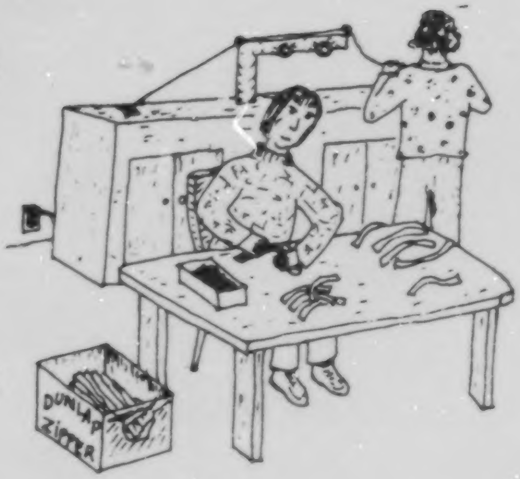
It is night.
Dan is at his pickup.
Dan sees the moon.
Dan has his overalls on.
Jan ironed his overalls
in the kitchen.

New Words

in
at
his
sees
has

R	r	rain
S	s	snake
T	t	table
U	u	uncle
V	v	valley
W	w	woman
X	x	ax
Y	y	yard
Z	z	zipper factory




DUNLAP
ZIPPER

The Valley

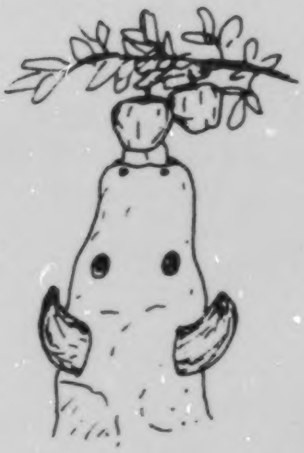
This is Uncle Dan.
Uncle Dan is at the house.
The house is in the valley.
It rained in the valley last night.

Dan is in the yard at the house.
Dan sees a snake.
The snake is near him.
Dan has an ax.
Dan kills the snake with the ax.

This is the zipper factory.
The zipper factory is in the valley.
The woman is at the zipper factory.
She is at the table.
The zippers are on the table.
She has one zipper.
Is it the last zipper?

New Words

last
him
kills
with
she
one



The Apples

Dan and Jan are on the farm.
The farm is in the valley.
It is raining in the valley.

Dan and Jan are at the barn.
They are feeding the cows.
They are feeding corn to the cows.
The corn is in the pickup.
The pickup is near the barn.

One cow is eating apples.
The apples are on the apple tree.
Jan sees the cow.
She says, "Don't eat the apples!
Eat the corn!"

Jan gets the apples.
The apples are for Jan and Dan.
They are not for the cows.
Jan goes to the house.
She has the apples.
She goes in the kitchen.
Jan and Dan will eat the apples.

New Words

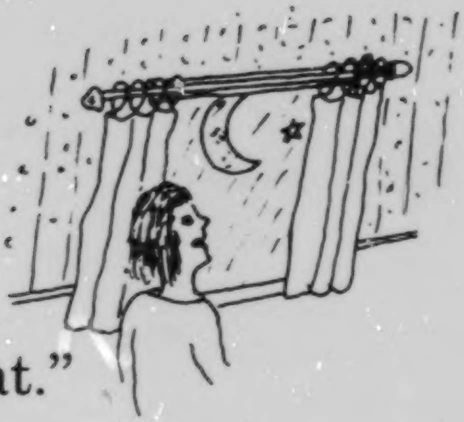
and
they
feeding
corn
to
eat, eating
says
don't
not
gets
goes
will

Hunting at Night

It is night.
It is raining.
The moon is not up.
Dan is in the yard at the house.
He has his gun.
His dog is with him.

He and his dog want to hunt.
They want to hunt all night.

Dan says, "We can't hunt.
It is raining."
Dan goes in the house.



Jan says, "Come and eat."
Jan and Dan eat.
They have coffee.

Jan says, "It is not raining now.
The moon is up!"

Dan says, "Now, we can hunt!"
Dan gets his gun and the dog.
Dan and the dog hunt all night.

New Words

hunting
up
dog
he
want
all
we

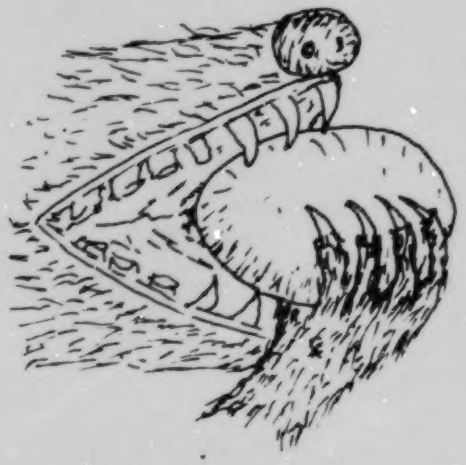
hunt
can, can't
come
have
coffee
now

The Coon

Jan is sleeping in the house.
Dan comes in.
He says, "Jan, the dog and I
killed a coon!
Come and see it."

Jan says, "I am sleeping!
I don't want to see a coon."

Dan says, "Jan, the coon was not
in the woods.
The coon was in the hen house.
It killed a hen.
It was eating the eggs!"



Jan says, "What?
A coon killed a chicken?
I will get up now.
It is five o'clock.
I want to see this coon.
We can eat.
We can have eggs and coffee."

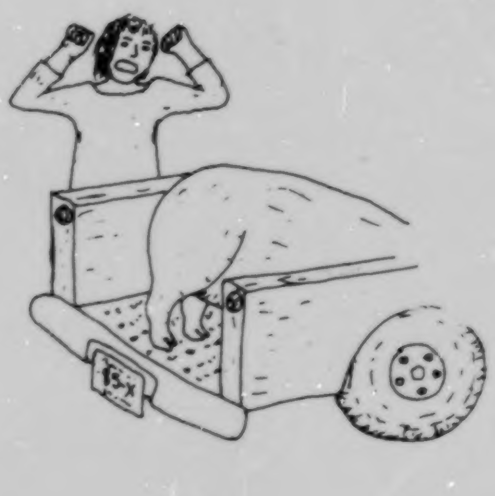
New Words

coon
sleeping
I
am
was
woods
hen
what
five
o'clock

The Fat Pigs

Dan has five pigs.
The pigs' house is near the barn.
The pigs are fat.
They like to eat.
Dan feeds them corn.
Jan doesn't like the pigs.

Jan goes to the barn.
She goes to feed and milk the cows.
The cow feed is in the pickup.
Jan goes to the pickup.
She calls, "Dan! Come!
A pig is in the pickup.
It is eating the feed."



Dan is in the house.
He comes to the barn.
He says, "Get out of the pickup!
Get out!"

Jan says, "Now will you sell the pigs? They are good and fat."

Dan says, "I will sell the pigs. I will go to the Farmers Co-op and sell the pigs."

New Words

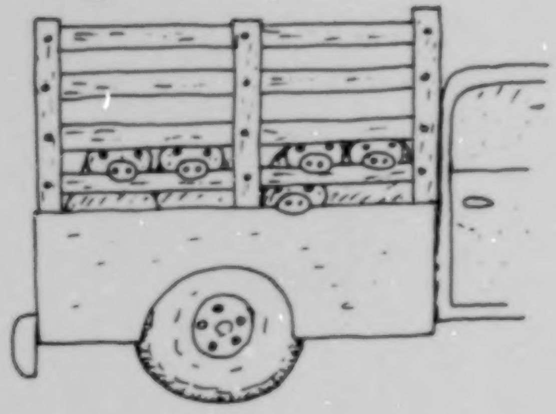
pigs
fat
like
them
doesn't
milk
calls
out
sell
good
go
Farmers Co-op

Dan Sells the Pigs

Dan is going to go to Dunlap.
He will take the five pigs
to the Farmers Co-op.
The pigs are in the pickup now.

Dan says, "Jan, I am going
to Dunlap.
I will sell the pigs."

Jan says, "Good! Will you go
to see Mary?
Her house is on the road to Dunlap.
Take milk and eggs to her.
Mary likes farm milk and eggs.
See if she is OK.
She is getting old."



Dan says, "OK. I will go
and see Mary."

Dan goes to see Mary.
She is OK.
She likes the eggs and milk.
She is making a quilt for Jan.

Dan goes on to Dunlap.
He goes to the Co-op.
He sells the pigs.

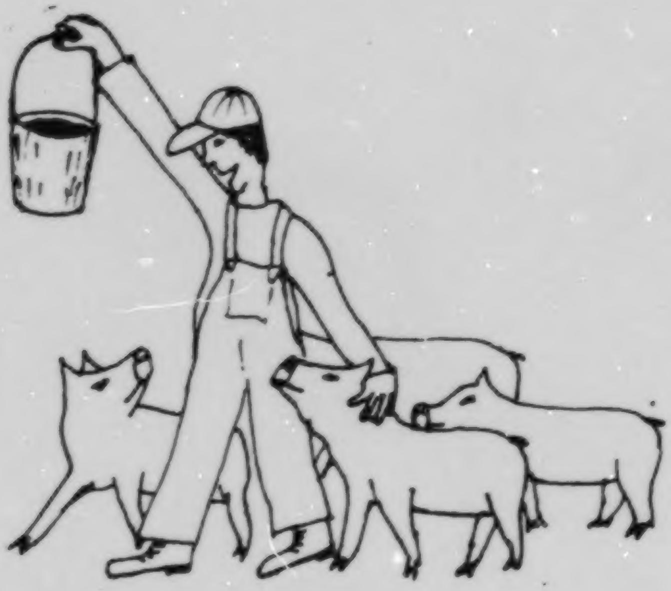
New Words

take
her
road
Dunlap
if
OK
getting
old
making

Dan Buys More Pigs

Dan likes pigs.
He goes to a sale.
He sees pigs and cows at the sale.
He buys five more pigs.

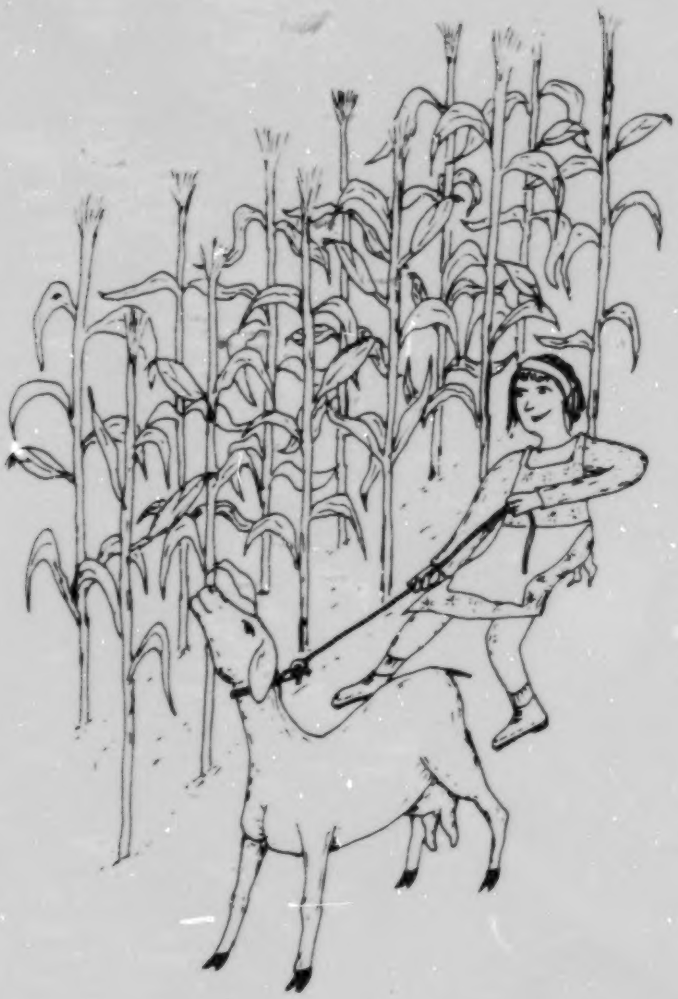
Dan feeds the pigs corn.
The pigs will grow.
The pigs will get fat.
Dan will sell the fat pigs.



New Words

more
sale
buys
grow

Jan is Dan's wife.
Jan doesn't like pigs.
Jan likes goats.
She has five goats.
The goats eat corn and hay.
Jan milks the goats.
Jan and Dan drink the milk.
The milk is good.



New Words

- wife
- goats
- hay
- garden
- beans

Jan grows a garden.
Jan grows corn and beans
in her garden.

Jan has 50 hens.
The hens lay eggs.
They lay many eggs.
Jan sells the eggs.
Jan sells the eggs in Dunlap.

Dan and Jan have five cows.
The cows eat corn and hay.
Dan and Jan milk the cows.
A truck comes to buy the milk.

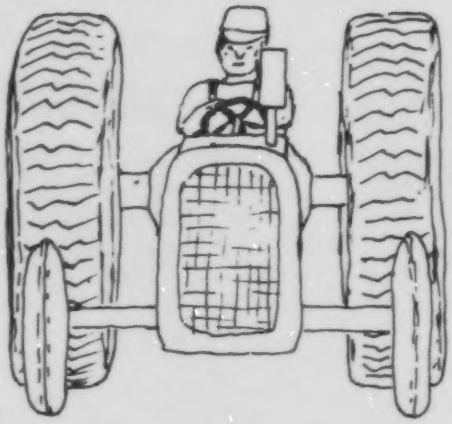
The pigs, goats, hens, and cows
eat corn.
Jan and Dan buy corn.
They buy corn at the Farmers Co-op.
The Farmers Co-op is in Dunlap.

New Words

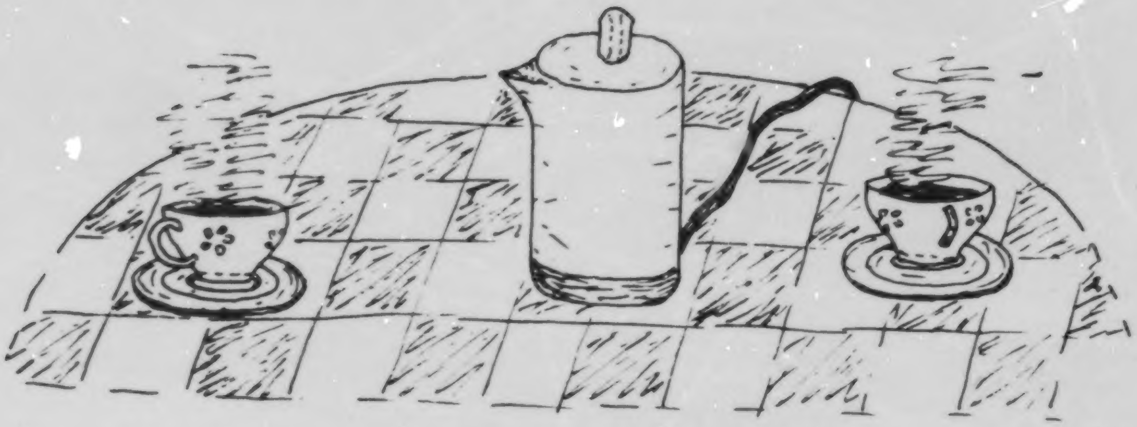
lay truck
many

Jan and Dan want to grow corn.
They want a tractor.
A tractor will help them grow corn.
They will not have to buy corn.

Dan will sell the pigs.
Jan will sell the eggs.
They will sell the milk.
Jan and Dan will save the money.
They will buy a tractor.
They will grow corn.
Jan and Dan will not
buy corn again.



New Words
- tractor
- help
- save
- money



The Lost Pigs

Dan and Jan live in a farmhouse.
The house is old.
The house is near the woods.

It is morning.
Jan and Dan are in the kitchen.
They are eating breakfast.
They are eating eggs and gravy.
They are drinking coffee.

New Words

woods
morning
breakfast
gravy
drinking

Dan says, "I will go feed the pigs."
His wife says, "I'll go
to feed the hens.
I'll milk the goats."

Dan goes to feed the pigs.
Jan goes to feed the hens
and milk the goats.

Dan calls, "Jan, Jan! Come!"
Jan runs to Dan.
Dan says, "Jan, the pigs are gone.
What will we do?"

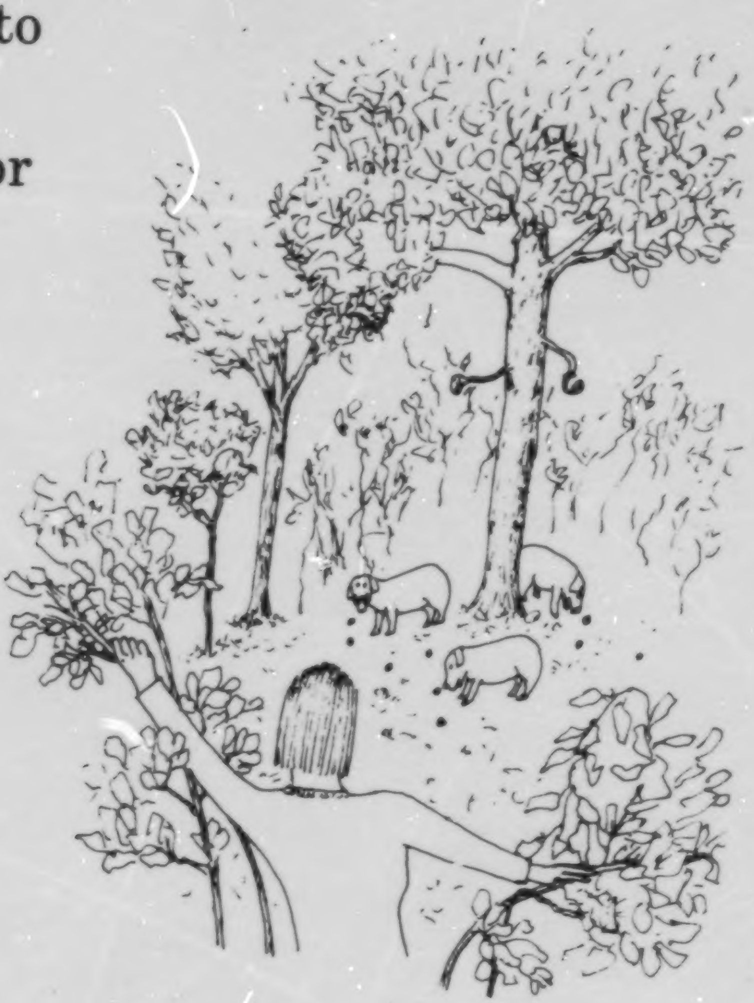
Jan says, "Go in the pickup.
Look on the road.
I will look in the woods."

Dan runs to the pickup.
He goes on the road.

New Words

runs
do
look

Jan goes into
the woods.
Jan looks for
the pigs.



Jan sees the
pigs in the woods.
The pigs are eating acorns.
Jan calls the pigs.
The pigs come.
Jan gives them corn.

New Words
acorns
gives

The pigs come with Jan
to the farmhouse.
Jan feeds the pigs corn.
The pigs eat the corn.

Dan comes to the farmhouse.
He is in the pickup.
He calls, "You have the pigs!"

"Yes," says Jan. "Come and help me.
Help me get the pigs up."
Jan and Dan get the pigs up.

Jan says, "The pigs ate the acorns.
They like acorns."

Dan says, "We will go get acorns.
We will go in the pickup.
We will feed acorns to the pigs.
We will save money.
The acorns are free!"

New Words

yes
ate
free

The Wild Dogs

Jan and Dan are in the farmhouse.
They are sleeping.
It is 12 o'clock at night.
Jan wakes up.
It is a warm night.
The moon is up.

"Dan!" she says. "I hear dogs.
I hear dogs near the goats."

Dan gets up.
He says, "I'll go see."
He puts on his overalls.
He gets the gun.
He goes outside.

New Words

- wild
- wakes
- warm
- hear
- puts
- outside

Jan hears the gun. She goes outside.
"Dan!" she calls.

Dan calls, "I am at the barn.
Come. A goat is hurt.
The dogs ran away."

Dan and Jan look at the goat.
It is a baby. It is bleeding.
Jan runs to the house.
She gets medicine.

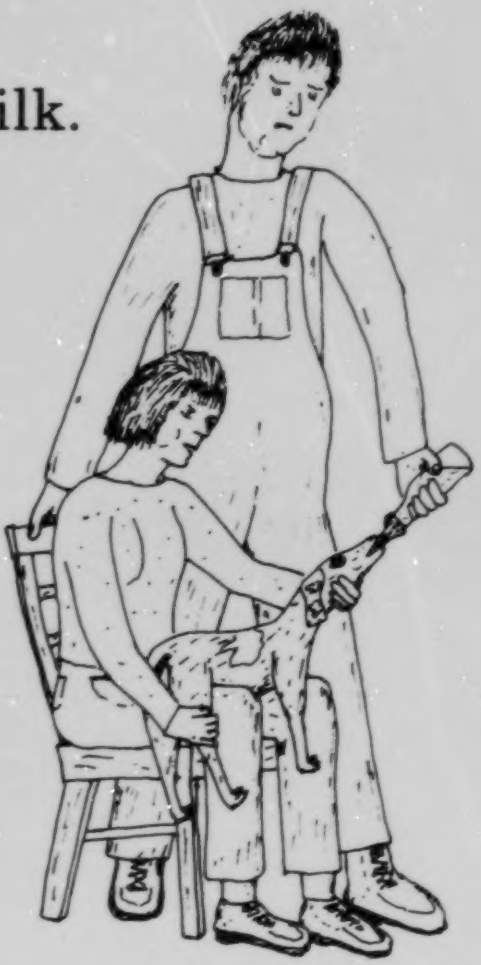
Dan and Jan put the medicine
on the baby goat.
The bleeding stops.
The baby goat is OK now.

New Words

hurt bleeding
away medicine
baby stops

Jan says, "We will take the goat to the house."

They take the goat to the house.
Dan gives warm milk
to the baby goat.
The goat drinks the milk.
They put the goat
on an old quilt.



Jan says, "I will
make coffee."

Dan says, "Good.
This was a bad night.
But the goat
is OK now.
It is sleeping."

New Words

bad
but

Jan asks, "Will the dogs come back?"

Dan says, "I don't know.
I will put the goats in the barn.
The dogs will not hurt them
in the barn."

Jan and Dan drink the coffee.
Dan goes outside.
He puts the goats in the barn.

Jan and Dan go to bed.
It is two o'clock.
At five o'clock they will get up.

Jan says, "We will be sleepy
in the morning!
Good night, Dan."

Dan says, "Good night."

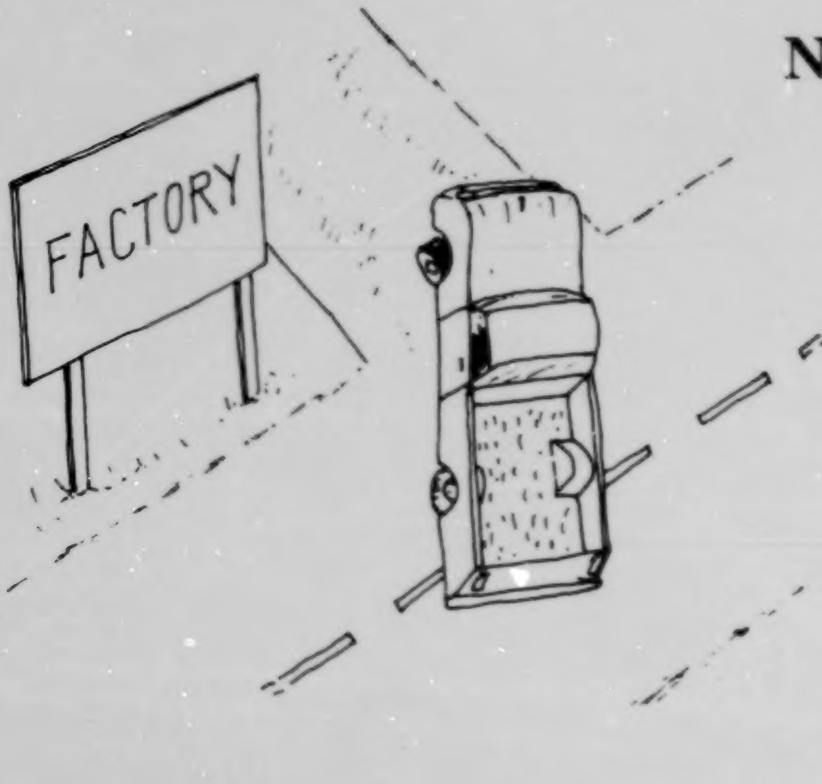
New Words

know
bed
two

Jack Goes To School

Jack lives in a house trailer.
Jack lives alone.
Jack wants a friend.
Jack wants some money.
He wants a job.

One day, Jack goes
to the factory in Dunlap.
Jack says, "I want a job."



New Words

Jack
school
lives
trailer
alone
friend
some
job

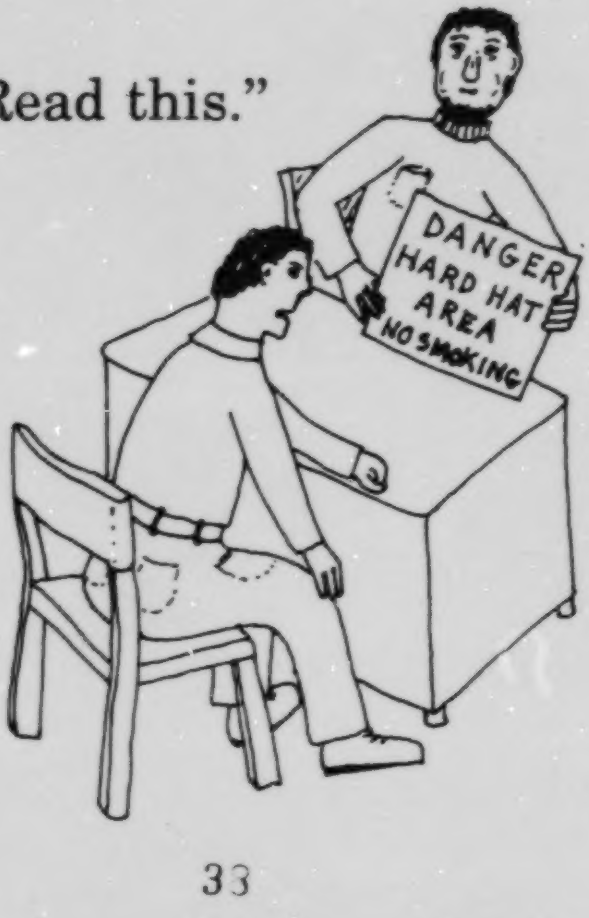
The man at the factory says,
"Did you go to school?"

Jack says, "I went up to the
fourth grade."

The man says, "Can you read and
write?"

Jack says, "I can read
and write a little."

The man says, "Read this."
He has a sign.


DANGER
HARD HAT
AREA
NO SMOKING

New Words
man
fourth grade
read
write
little
sign

Jack reads, "Danger, no smoking."
He says, "I can't read
the other words."

The man says, "I can't give
you a job.
You have to read.
You can learn to read.
You can go to school."

Jack says, "I can't go to school.
I am too old."

The man says, "Yes, you can.
You can go to adult classes.
Call the school."

New Words

learn
too
adult
classes

Jack calls the school.
A woman says, "Yes, you can come
to adult classes.
You can learn to read.
There is a class on Monday at 2:30.
Can you come on Monday?"

Jack says, "Yes.
I will come to the adult class.
I want to learn to read and write."

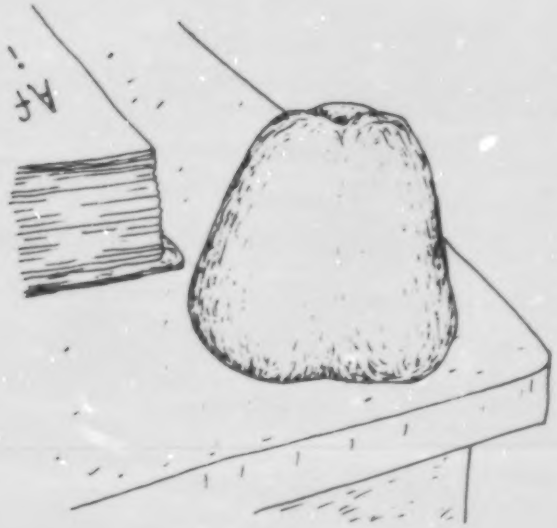
On Monday, Jack goes to the class.
Five men and five women are
in the class.
They are learning to read.
They are learning to write.
They want to get a G.E.D.

New Words

woman
Monday

Jack talks to the men and women.
He talks to the teacher.
The teacher's name is Mr. Black.
One of the men is named Bob.
Bob and Jack talk.

Jack says, "Bob, come and see me
at my house trailer.
We can read the book together."



New Words

- talks
- teacher
- name
- Mr. Black
- Bob
- book

Bob comes to Jack's house trailer.
They study together.
Now they are good friends.

Bob doesn't have a house to live in.
Jack says, "Come and live with me.
We can save money."
Now Bob lives with Jack.

Jack is happy.
He has a friend.
He is not alone.
He is learning to read.
Now he can read the sign
at the factory.
One day he will get a job.

New Words

together
study
happy

Find Out More

The G.E.D.

If you did not finish high school,
you can take a test.
If you pass the test,
you can get a G.E.D.
A G.E.D. is the same
as a high school diploma.
You get a diploma if you finish
high school.

Adults can take free classes
to study for the G.E.D. test.

Call the school office in your town.
Ask about adult classes.

New Words

find
finish
high school
test
pass
same
diploma
office
ask

In Dunlap

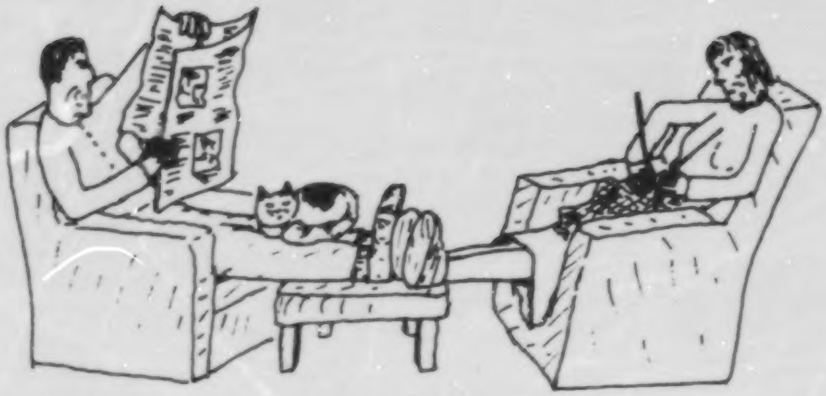
G.E.D. Classes

In Dunlap, you can go
to adult classes.
You can go in the morning,
afternoon, or night.
The classes and books are free.
You can learn to read and write.
You can study for the G.E.D. test.

Call the school office, 949-3617.
Ask about adult classes.

New Words

afternoon



J. D. and Mary

Part 1. Mary gets hurt

J. D. and Mary are old.
They live in an old house.
The house is in Dunlap.
They don't have a car.
They don't have a family.
They are alone.

New Words

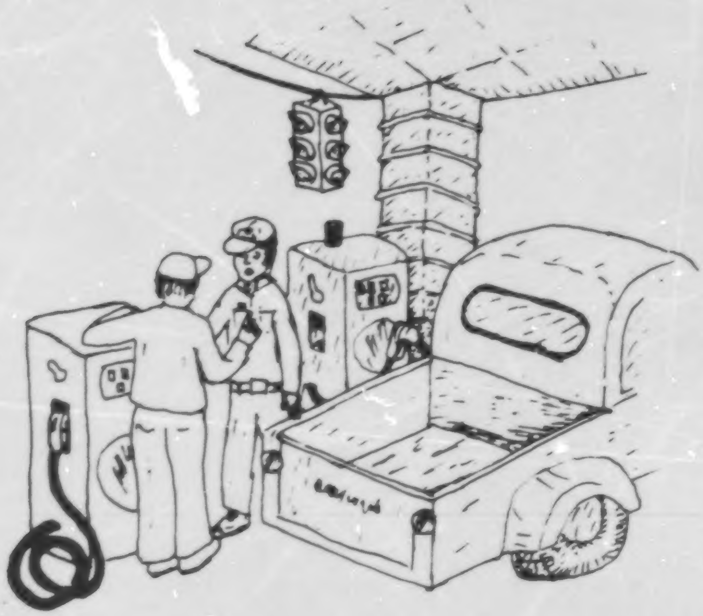
car
family

A long time ago,
J. D. worked at a gas station.
The gas station was at the red light.
People didn't buy gas
at the old gas station.
The gas station closed.

Now J. D. doesn't have a job.
His legs hurt.
He can't walk far.

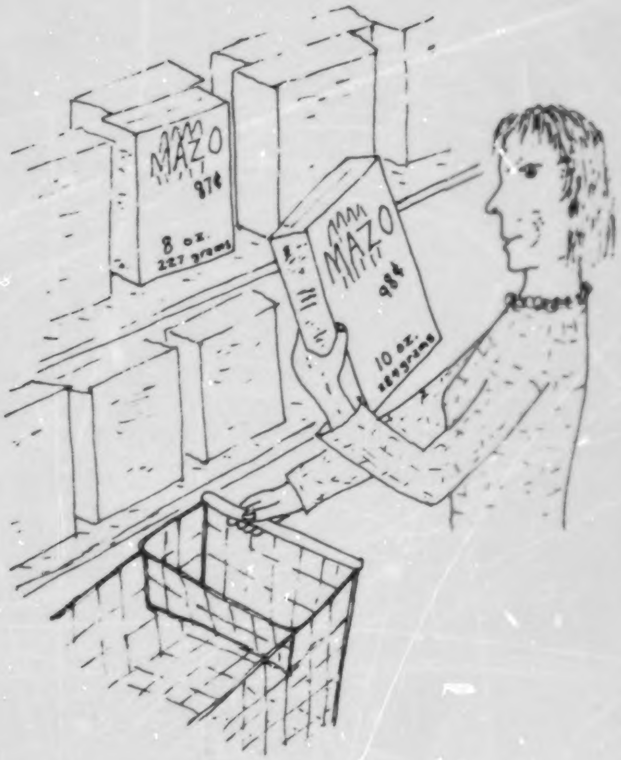
New Words

- long
- time
- ago
- worked
- gas station
- red light
- people
- closed
- legs
- walk
- far



Mary doesn't have a job.
They don't have much money.

On Wednesdays, Mary walks to
Goodlet's Grocery Store.
She buys food.


MAZO
87¢
8 oz.
227 grams
MAZO
98¢
10 oz.
284 grams

New Words
much
Goodlet's Grocery Store

One Wednesday it is very cold.
Ice is on the road.

Mary says, "I have to go to the
grocery store.
We don't have any food."

J. D. says, "There is ice on the road.
Don't go to the store."

Mary says, "We have to eat.
I will go."

Mary goes to the store.
She buys food
at Goodlet's Grocery Store.
She walks home with the food.
She falls on the ice.

"Ohhh!" says Mary.
"My leg is hurt!"

New Words
cold
ice
any
falls
ohhh, oh

A friend comes.
Her name is Mrs. Johnson.
She takes Mary to the doctor.

The doctor takes care of her leg.
The doctor says, "You hurt your leg.
You can't walk for one month.
You have to rest at home."

Mary says, "Oh, no!
What will we do?
How will we eat?"

Mrs. Johnson says, "I will bring you food to eat.
I work for *Meals on Wheels.*
Every day we take hot food
to old men and women."

New Words

Mrs. Johnson
doctor
care
month
rest
how
bring
Meals on Wheels
hot

Mary says, "But we don't have
much money.
How can we pay for the food?"

Mrs. Johnson says, "If you can't pay,
the food is free.
I will bring it to you every day.

Mrs. Johnson takes Mary home.
J. D. is happy to see Mary.
J. D. loves Mary very much.
J. D. says, "You have to rest.
I will take care of you.
Thank you, Mrs. Johnson.
You took good care of Mary.
You are a good friend."

New Words

pay
loves

Now Mrs. Johnson comes to see
J. D. and Mary.
She brings them good hot food
from *Meals on Wheels.*
She talks to J. D. and Mary.
They like to talk to her.
She is a good friend.

Part 2. J. D. and Mary get more friends

Now Mary's leg has stopped hurting.
She can walk a little.

Mrs. Johnson says, "Don't walk to the grocery store if it is too cold. You can call Rural Transportation."

Mary says, "What is Rural Transportation?"

Mrs. Johnson says,
"They have a van.
They will come and get you.
They will take you to the store.
They will take you to the doctor.
Call and ask them to come."

New Words

Rural Transportation
van

J. D. and Mary are happy.
They have a friend.
They have a hot meal every day.
They can go to the store in the van.
But they do not have much money.

Mrs. Johnson says, "Go to the
Social Security office.
They may give you SSI money.
They give this money to old people."

J. D. and Mary go to the
Social Security office.
The woman says, "Yes.
You are old.
You do not have much money.
We will give you a little money
every month."

New Words

Social Security
give

Now J. D. and Mary
have a little money.
Mrs. Johnson comes to see them.
She brings them food.
She brings them books to read.
They talk.
J. D. and Mary are happy.
Old people need money and food.
But old people need
friends and love, too.

One day, Mrs. Johnson takes
J. D. and Mary to the
Senior Citizens' Center.

They meet many older people there.
They eat good food there.
They eat with new friends.
Mary can quilt there.
J. D. can play cards there.

New Words

brings new play
meet there cards

J. D. and Mary can go to the
Senior Citizens' Center every day.
The Rural Transportation van will
take them there.

Now Mary and J. D.
have many friends.
They talk and laugh
with their new friends.
Now they are not alone.

New Words

laugh

Find Out More

SSI Money

Some people can get special money
every month from the government.
This money is called SSI.
It is not the same as Social Security.
The money is for people who are
over 65, blind, or can't work.

To find out more,
call the operator on the telephone
and ask for WX-1551.
They will help you.

Senior Citizens

Go to the Senior Citizens'
Center in your town.
Find out how
they can help you.

New Words

special
government
over
blind
operator
telephone
town

In Dunlap

SSI Money

Talk to the Social Security people
to find out about SSI money.
You can talk to them at the Electric
Co-op on the second or fourth
Monday of the month.
You can call them at 949-2198.
They will tell you about it.

New Words

Electric Co-op
second

In Dunlap

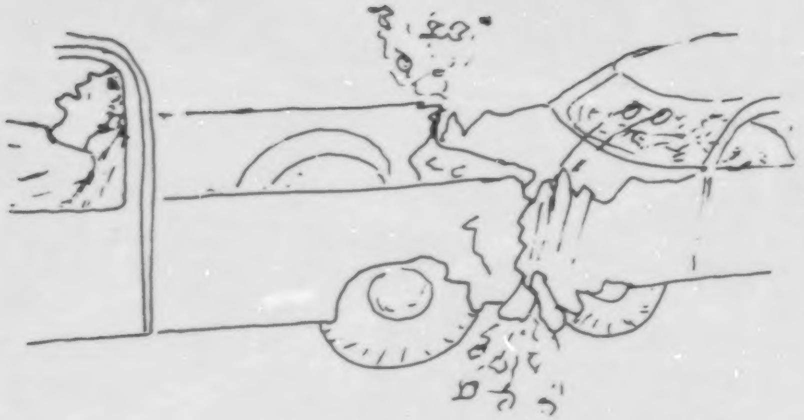
Senior Citizens' Center

If you are an older man or woman,
you can go to the Senior Citizens'
Center in Dunlap.
It is near the Dollar Store.
Their telephone number is 949-2228.
The Senior Citizens' Center has
meals every day.
The meals do not cost much.

You can go to the Center every day.
You can make many friends there.
You can play cards.
You can make quilts.
You can make other things.
You can talk and laugh.
You can have fun!
Older people like to have fun!

New Words

- cost
- other
- things



The Wreck with a Happy Ending

Jack has a red pickup.
It is a 1978 Ford.
Jack loves it very much.
He takes good care of it.
Last month, his pickup got smashed up
in the rear.
This is how it happened.

Jack needed food.
He also wanted to go to the Electric Co-op.
He drove his pickup into Dunlap.

He stopped at the red light.
The car behind him didn't stop.
It hit him very hard.
Jack's head hit the back window.

New Words

wreck
ending
Ford
smashed
rear
happened
drove
hard
window

Jack put his hand on his head.
He looked at his hand.
It was covered with blood.
He got out of his pickup.
The back of his pretty red pickup
was smashed up.

Jack said, "Oh, no! What'll I do?"

The driver of the car was also hurt.
His hand and head were bleeding.
He got out of his car. He came over to Jack.
He said, "I'm sorry.
I didn't see you stop."

The other cars were stopping.
People came to help.
A woman took Jack by the arm.
She said, "You are hurt. Sit down."
Jack sat down in his pickup.

The woman cleaned the blood off his face.
Jack looked at her.
She was very pretty.
Jack said, "Thank you.
What should I do now?"

New Words

covered
pretty
driver
sorry
arm
cleaned

The woman said, "Wait. The police are coming.
Don't worry. You are not badly hurt."

Jack said, "But my truck is!"
He put his face in his hands.

Two police cars came.
The police directed the other cars.
One policeman talked to Jack.
He had to write out a report.

Jack told him what happened.
The other driver also told the policeman
what happened.
The policeman wrote it all down.
He looked at Jack's driver's license.
He looked at the other man's license, also.

"Do you have insurance?" asked the policeman.

"No, I don't," said Jack.

The other driver said, "I have insurance.
I will call them."

The policeman said,

"You can take your pickup now, Jack.
You need to see a doctor."

New Words

police
badly
license
insurance
directed
report

The car couldn't move. The wheels were bent.
A wrecker had to come get it.

The pretty woman was still there.
Jack looked at her.
He said, "I feel bad. I don't feel like driving."

She said, "I can drive your pickup.
I'll take you to the doctor. It's not far."

"Thank you," said Jack. "I'm Jack Brown.
What is your name?"

The woman said, "My name is Ann Lewis.
Get in the pickup, Jack. Let's go."

Ann drove Jack over to the doctor's office.
The doctor looked at Jack's head.

The doctor said, "It's not too bad.
It will need a few stitches.
I will wash it good and stitch it up."

The doctor washed the cut.
He put in some stitches.
He put a bandage on Jack's head.
He said, "You're OK now.
Go get something to eat.
That will make you feel better."

New Words

wheels
bent
wrecker
still
far
stitches
bandage

Jack said, "Thanks, Doctor."
He went out to his pickup.
Ann was waiting for him.
He smiled. "How do you like my hat?"

Ann laughed. "You look like you've been to war!"

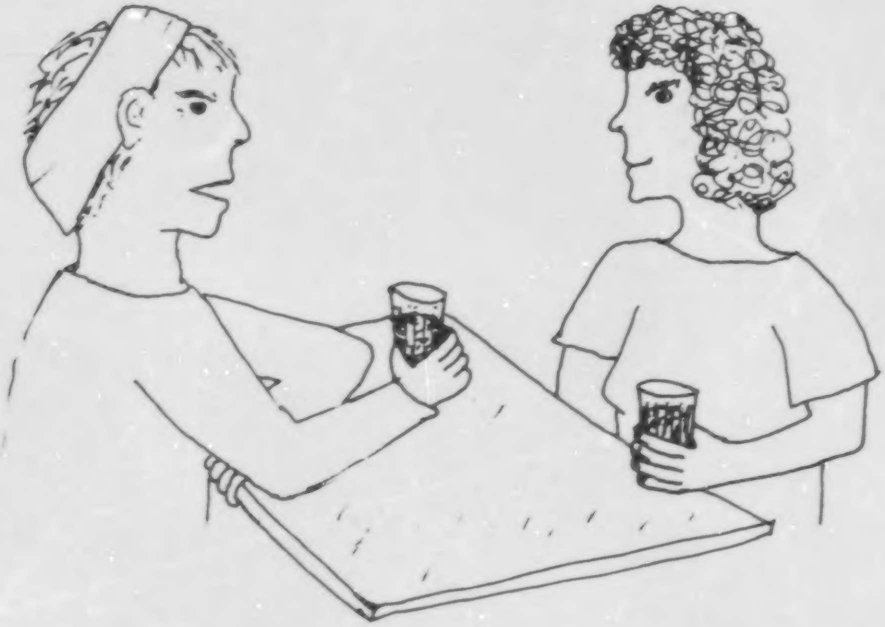
Jack said, "I feel like it, too! Come on.
Let's go get a Coke."

"OK," said Ann.

Jack drove to the drive-in.
They bought hamburgers and Cokes.
They sat and talked about the wreck.
Jack was still worried about his pickup.

New Words

waiting
hat
war
Coke
drive-in
hamburgers
worried



Ann said, "I think the insurance will fix it.
The other car ran into you.
It was his fault."

Jack said, "I hope so.
I think I'll buy insurance for the pickup.
Thanks for helping me out.
I'll take you back to town now."

Jack drove Ann back to her car.
He said, "Ann, I would like to see you again.
Can I call you?"

Ann replied, "Yes. My number is 949-9875.
I'd like to talk to you again.
I hope you get your pretty red pickup fixed!"
Good-by."

The insurance did pay to fix Jack's pickup.
It looks as good as new now.
So does Jack!
He and Ann got to be good friends.

They talk together a lot.
They even go to G.E.D. classes together.
They take the pickup and go to the river to fish.
Sometimes, Jack feels lucky that his pickup
got smashed up!

New Words

fix
fault
town
fish
feels
lucky

Find Out More

Car Insurance

In most states, you must have car insurance.
Jack didn't have insurance.
The wreck wasn't his fault.
If the wreck had been his fault,
he could be in trouble.
He would have to pay to fix his pickup
and the other car.
That would cost a lot of money.

New Words

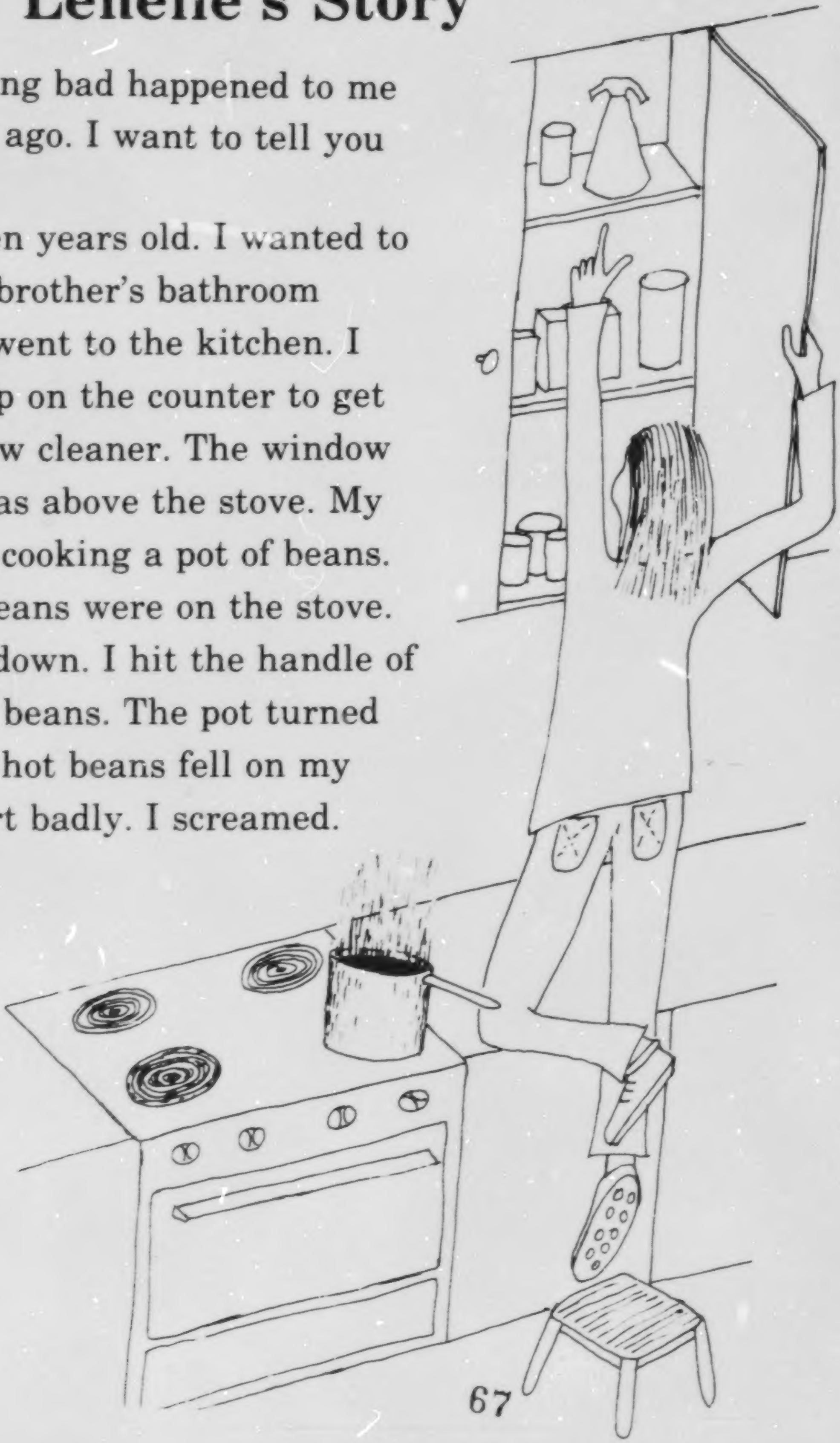
trouble
pay
other
cost

Part Two

Lenelle's Story

Something bad happened to me two years ago. I want to tell you about it.

I was ten years old. I wanted to clean my brother's bathroom mirror. I went to the kitchen. I climbed up on the counter to get the window cleaner. The window cleaner was above the stove. My mom was cooking a pot of beans. The hot beans were on the stove. I jumped down. I hit the handle of the pot of beans. The pot turned over. The hot beans fell on my leg. It hurt badly. I screamed.



My mom and dad took me to the bathroom. They put me in the tub. They filled it with cold water and ice. I cried and cried.

My mom and dad called my aunt. She came over to my house. She and my mom took me to the hospital.

At the hospital they got towels and ice water. They put them on my leg. The doctor gave me a shot. The nurse took me to a room. The pain stopped a little. Mama stayed with me all night.

The next morning, the doctor came in. The nurse took the bandage off. They put a clean bandage on. It hurt very much. I was in the hospital for six days.

I could not go to school for two months. I could only wear a nightgown. I could not sit in a chair. I had to lie on my belly or side. I had a homebound teacher. She came to see me two days a week. She taught me all my subjects.

Words To Know

nightgown — what a girl wears to bed

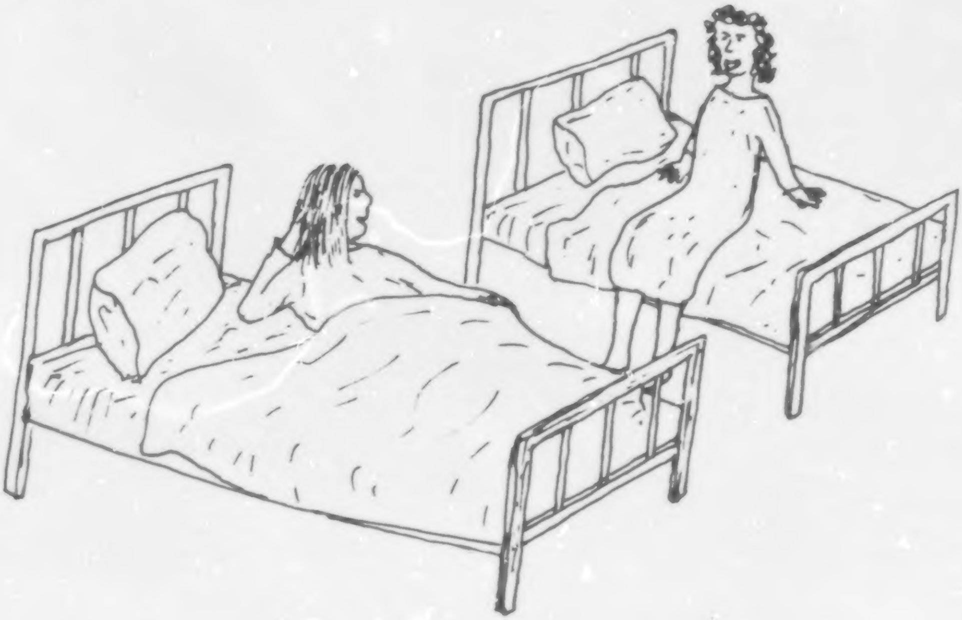
- She put on a blue **nightgown** before she went to bed.

homebound — can't leave home

- The sick girl has a **homebound** teacher because she cannot leave home.

I went back to school. I could not wear jeans for a long time. The burns did not get well. Two years later, I got a skin graft. I went to Children's Hospital in Chattanooga. The doctor took good skin off my left leg. He put the good skin on the burned leg. Then both my legs hurt! The good skin grew over the burn. New skin grew on my left leg.

I had to lie in bed at the hospital for eight days. I made two friends there. People sent me cards.



One day the nurse said, "Get up! You can walk!"

I tried to, but it hurt. I could not stand up.

The next day I tried to stand up again. Finally, I stood up. Soon I could walk.

Then I went back home. I could not go to school. I had to stay home for six weeks. The skin had to grow back. It had to get strong. I had my homebound teacher again. She is very nice.

Now I am back in school. I miss my homebound teacher. But I like to be in school with my friends again.

Some of the burns are still not well. Please be careful with fire and hot things. Don't let your children get burned!

by Lenelle Hobbs, 13 years old
Adapted and used with her permission

Words To Know

adapted — changed a little bit

- She **adapted** the book so it would be easy to read.

permission — to let someone do something

- May I have your **permission** to drive the car tonight?

Find Out More

Burns and Children

Every year, many children are hurt badly by burns. Burns cause much pain. Parents have to keep children away from hot fires, stoves, and cooking. A small child should not be near the kitchen stove. Parents can teach children to be careful near hot things.

First Aid For Burns

Small burns. If the burn is not too bad, cover it with cold water and ice. Do not put butter or medicine on it.

Large burns. If the burn is large or very deep, take the person to the doctor or hospital, or call the doctor or the ambulance. Take off the burned clothing. Do not pull off stuck cloth. Cut around it. The burned person should lie down. Cover the

Words To Know

ambulance — a van used to carry sick or hurt people to the doctor or hospital

- The girl was burned badly. The **ambulance** took her to the hospital.

burns with a clean sheet. Keep the person warm. Do not put anything on the burn.

Burns from chemicals like acid, lye, Clorox, or poisons. Take off the clothes. Put the person in a shower and wash the skin quickly with cold water. Use a lot of water. Call the doctor.

Skin Grafts

If you get a small burn, it will hurt. Sometimes you will get a blister. After a few days, it will get well. New skin will grow over the burned skin. In a few weeks, the scar will also go away. You cannot even see where the burn was.

Lenelle was burned very deeply. New skin could not grow. The doctor said she had to have a skin graft.

She went to the hospital. They put her to sleep. The doctor cut very thin slices of skin from her leg with a special knife. He put these pieces of

Words To Know

scar — a mark on the skin left after a cut or burn gets well

- She was burned badly. The burn left a large **scar**.

skin on the burned places. They grew over the burns. New skin also grew on her leg. After two or three months, the skin all grew back. Now the burned place is well.

Homebound Teachers

Sometimes a child gets badly sick or hurt. The child cannot go to school. If a child will be home for two weeks or more, the child may have a homebound teacher. The teacher comes to the home two days a week. The teacher gives lessons to the sick child. The teacher stays one and one-half hours for each lesson. The child does not miss any school work. The child is not counted absent.

If you think your child needs a homebound teacher, call the school principal.

Words To Know

absent — not there
- The girl was sick today. She was **absent** from school.

principal — the person who is head of the school
- They sent Billy to the **principal's** office because he was fighting.

In Dunlap

Homebound Teaching

Call the school office, 949-3617, to find out more. A doctor must sign a form saying your child cannot go to school for two weeks or longer.

How to Get Help

If someone is badly hurt, burned, or sick, in Dunlap you can call the following.

1. Sequatchie County Ambulance Service, 949-3666
2. Rescue Squad, 949-2207
3. Jail, 949-3352

To Be Me Again

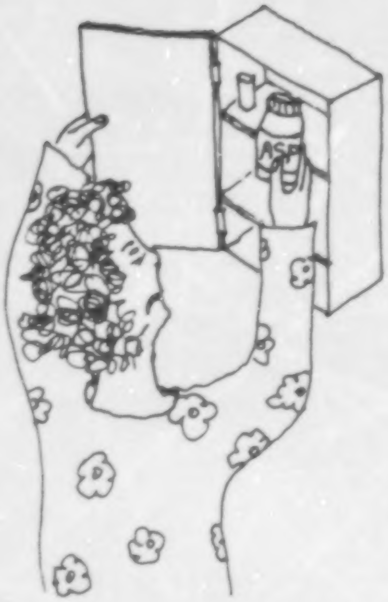
My name is Sally White. This is my story.

I was always tired. I would wake up before daylight and just lie in bed. The children would get up for school. I was too tired to get up with them. I would stay in bed. They went on to school most of the time. Sometimes I would get up by lunchtime.

I used to take the kids places. We used to have fun together. But I just didn't want to do anything any more. Sometimes I would eat a little. Most days I just fixed supper for the kids. I didn't eat. I lost 20 pounds. I looked sick. I couldn't clean house. I couldn't do the wash. I couldn't go to the store. I didn't want to see anyone.

I felt so bad about the kids. Mike and Maggie just didn't have a mother any more. I loved them but I couldn't take care of them right. Some days I didn't even get dressed. I would lie in bed and cry. The kids didn't do their school work. They tiptoed around me so I wouldn't cry.

One day the kids went to stay with their daddy in Whitwell. I was sitting at the table. I was thinking of my dead brothers. I had thought of them a lot. I decided that the kids would be better off without me. I went to the bathroom. I opened the aspirin bottle and took all of them. Then I lay down to die. I went to sleep.



When I woke up I was in an all-white room. I was not in my own bed. A nurse came in. She said, "You are in Sequatchie General Hospital. You tried to kill yourself. Your father brought

Words To Know

aspirin — medicine for headaches
- Too much **aspirin** can be a poison.

you in here. We pumped your stomach. The doctor saved your life."

I could not talk to her. I turned over and cried. What was I going to do?

Then the doctor came in. He sat down beside me. He took my hand. He said, "Sally, I saved your life. But I know you may do this again. We must get you some help. I have called Sara Farmer at the Sequatchie Mental Health Center. She will talk to you Tuesday at nine o'clock. Your father will take you to see her. She can help you."

I said, "I need help. But what will happen to my kids?"

The doctor said, "Your mother will keep them for a few weeks. They will be fine. They know you are sick. They love you."

Words To Know

pump your stomach — This is done if a person takes poison. The doctor puts a tube down the person's throat. The poison is sucked out of the stomach by a pump.

- The little girl ate a whole bottle of pills. The doctor had to **pump her stomach**.

mental health — being well in the mind

- She has good **mental health**. She does not worry about her problems.

I said, "Thank you. I will try to get better."

On Tuesday my dad checked me out of the hospital. We went to see Sara Farmer. A psychiatrist was also at the Mental Health Center. Ms. Farmer and the psychiatrist talked to me. The psychiatrist gave me a prescription for some pills. He said, "Sally, you have a mental illness. You are very depressed. But you will get better. These pills will help you. Your dad will

Words To Know

psychiatrist — a special kind of doctor

- A **psychiatrist** helps people who have problems with their feelings, emotions, and fears. A psychiatrist helps people with nervous problems and problems with drugs or alcohol. A psychiatrist helps people learn to act, think, and feel in a normal way.

mental illness — a sickness of the mind, not the body

- The girl felt sad and frightened all the time. The doctor said she had a **mental illness**.

depression — a feeling of sadness and unhappiness

- Sometimes a feeling of **depression** is very bad and lasts a long time. Then a person may need to see a doctor or go to a mental health center for help.

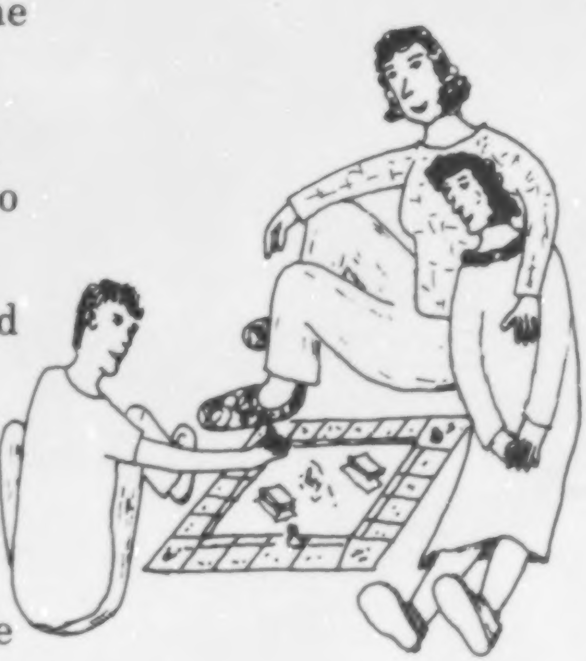
prescription — the written direction for making and using medicine

- The doctor wrote a **prescription** for cough syrup.

give you the pills to take every day."

Sara Farmer said, "We can help you, too. You can come to the Day Treatment Center here. You will learn to talk to people again. You will learn to have fun again. You must come every day for awhile."

My dad took me to the Day Treatment Center every day for a week. I took my pills. I began to feel better. That weekend my kids stayed with me. We played a game. We read some books. They kissed me good-by on Sunday night. Mike and Maggie stayed with my mother the next week, too.

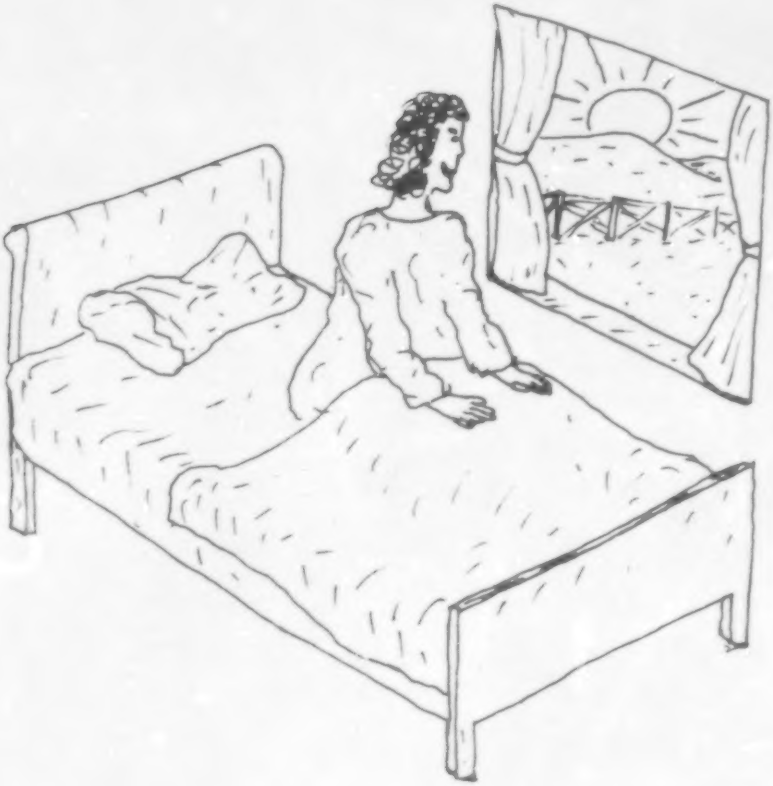


At the Day Treatment Center I talked every day with Sara Farmer. She helped me make plans. I started stitching a pillow. I found some good books to read. I started to talk to the other people at the Center. Everyone laughed and had fun. I began to have fun, also.

That was four months ago. My kids are back home now. I am a good mother again. I take care of my house. I get up in the morning and send the kids to school. I have good friends at the Day Treatment Center.

I still take my pills. I will have to take them for a long time. But I am happier now. I like myself. I love my kids. We do things together again. I am so glad that I found the Mental Health Center. Now I can live a good life.

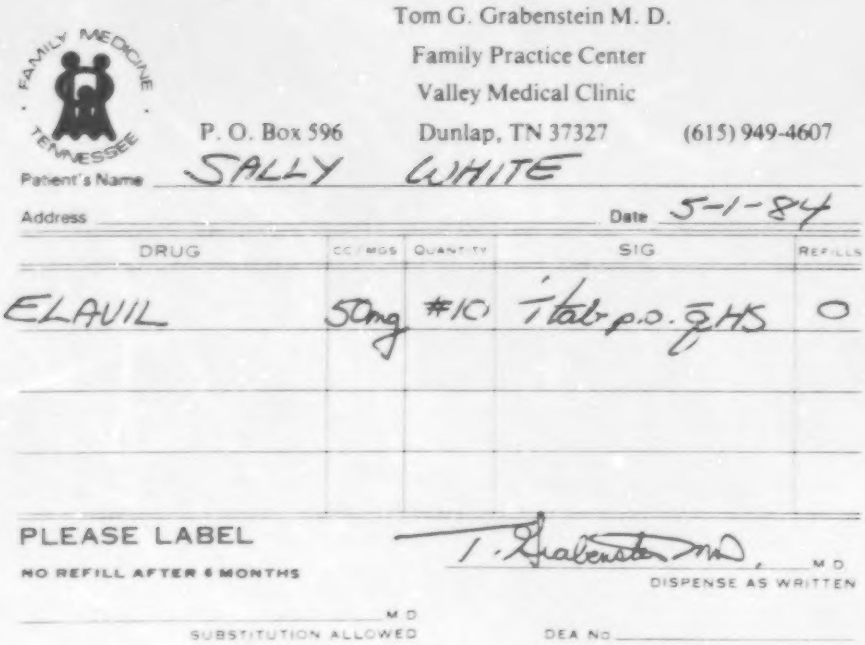
Contributed by
Sandra Wilson



Find Out More

Prescriptions

Only doctors are allowed to write prescriptions. The prescription is the written direction for making and using a medicine. The doctor writes down on a small piece of paper the kind of medicine, the strength and amount of the medicine, and when to take the medicine. The doctor signs the prescription and gives it to the sick person. The sick person takes the prescription to the drug store.



FAMILY MEDICINE · TENNESSEE ·

Tom G. Grabenstein M. D.
Family Practice Center
Valley Medical Clinic
P. O. Box 596 Dunlap, TN 37327 (615) 949-4607

Patient's Name SALLY WHITE

Address ______ Date 5-1-84

DRUG	CC/MGS	QUANTITY	SIG	REFILLS
ELAVIL	50mg	#10	ī tab p.o. q̄ HS	0

PLEASE LABEL

NO REFILL AFTER 6 MONTHS

T. Grabenstein MD ______ M D
DISPENSE AS WRITTEN

______ M D
SUBSTITUTION ALLOWED

DEA No ______

A special person at the drug store called a pharmacist reads the prescription. The pharmacist gets the right medicine and puts it in a bottle. The pharmacist writes the directions for taking the medicine on the bottle. The sick person reads the directions and knows how to take the medicine. The sick person must carefully read the label.

Sometimes there are special warnings on the label, such as: MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS (sleepiness), TAKE AFTER MEALS, DO NOT DRIVE. If the sick person cannot understand or read the directions, the pharmacist will explain them.

Examples of Medicine Labels

Cates Pharmacy	*Rite Aid Pharmacy*	*Smith Drug Store*
John Black	Mary Brown	Bob Johnson
Take one tablet every eight hours as needed for pain	Take one teaspoonful every six hours as needed for cough	Take one capsule four times a day until finished
	Nucofed Syrup	Cloxacillin 250 mg.
	MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS	TAKE WITH FOOD

Mental Health Centers

Sometimes people have bad problems in their lives. They may become very sad and unhappy. They may become nervous and worry too much. They may drink too much or take drugs. They may not be able to act, think, or feel in a normal way. They may want to hurt themselves or someone else.

These people need help. They can get help by going to a mental health center or clinic. At a mental health center, people can learn how to live with their problems. They can talk to a psychiatrist who will help them to live and act in a normal way. At a mental health day treatment center, people learn to talk to other people, to make friends, to go places, and to do things. These services are usually free.

In Dunlap

Mental Health Center

If you feel you have problems that you cannot deal with, you can call or go to the Mental Health Center. It is across from the Electric Co-op. The telephone number is 949-3221. You can talk to people there about your problems.

At the Day Treatment Center, you can be with a group of other people who also have problems. They meet every day. They have a lot of fun together. They talk together, play games, learn to do crafts, go shopping, and cook and eat lunch at the Center. There is free transportation to and from the Center.

This service is free.

The Coldest Winter

The sun rose over the snow-covered mountains on a cold winter morning in 1982. It was one of the coldest winters ever in the Sequatchie Valley.

When Mattie and Joe Bob woke up, they knew it was cold outside. Ice covered the bedroom windows.

"Get some wood for the fire. I'll cook breakfast," said Mattie.

"All right," said Joe Bob. "I'll wake the kids up."

"I don't want to get up. It's too cold," cried Joey. He was seven years old and in the second grade.

"Oh, boy," said Michelle. "Ice is everywhere! I bet the school bus can't come. Let's go outside. We can slide on the pond." Michelle was nine years old and in the fourth grade.

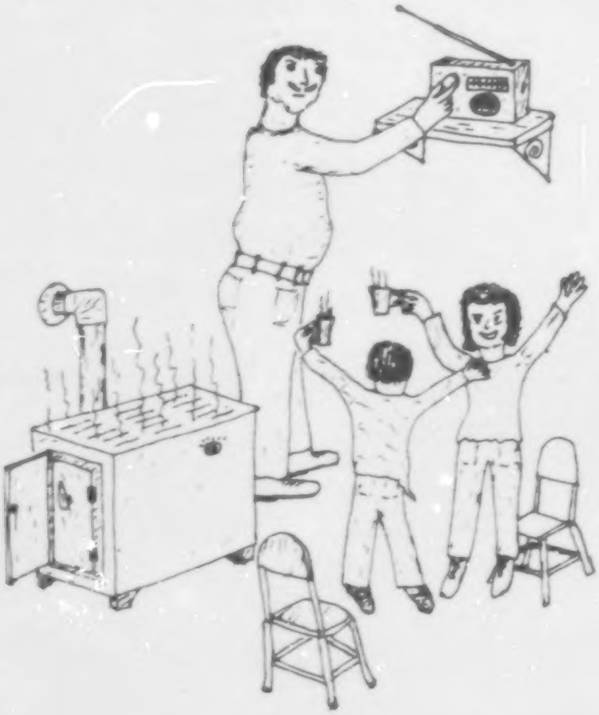
Joe Bob said, "Come and eat breakfast first. It's warm in the kitchen. I'll turn on the radio. I don't think the school bus will come. The roads look icy."

The children dressed in warm clothes. They ran into the kitchen. Mattie gave them hot chocolate. They sat by the stove to keep warm.

"Listen!" said Joe Bob as he tuned the radio to WSVC, the Dunlap radio station.

The radio announcer said, "Schools in Sequatchie, Marion, and Bledsoe Counties will be closed today because of icy roads."

"Yea! Yea!" cried the children. "Let's go out and play!"



Words To Know

icy — covered with ice

- School buses cannot go on **icy** roads. It is not safe.

chocolate — used for candy and drinks

- I like to drink hot **chocolate** on cold days.

announcer — person who talks on TV and radio news programs

- Luther is an **announcer** on the morning program on WDEF in Chattanooga.

Joe Bob said, "Dress warmly. Come back in soon. The temperature is zero degrees. It is too cold to stay outside. You can play in the house."

The children ran outside. Mattie said to Joe Bob, "I'm afraid the water is freezing. Look." Suddenly the water stopped running.

Joe Bob said, "I'll check the pump and the water line." He dressed quickly. He took a flashlight. He went under the house.

"I have bad news," he said when he came back in. "One line is broken and the water is frozen. I can't fix it. It is just too cold."

"I caught a bucket of water before it froze," said Mattie. "But that's not enough. What will we do without water?"

"Maybe it will warm up," said Joe Bob. He rubbed his red hands together.

The children came running in. "Mommy! Daddy! My nose is frozen!" yelled Joey.

Joe Bob was wrong. It did not warm up. It was very cold for a week. The schools stayed closed.

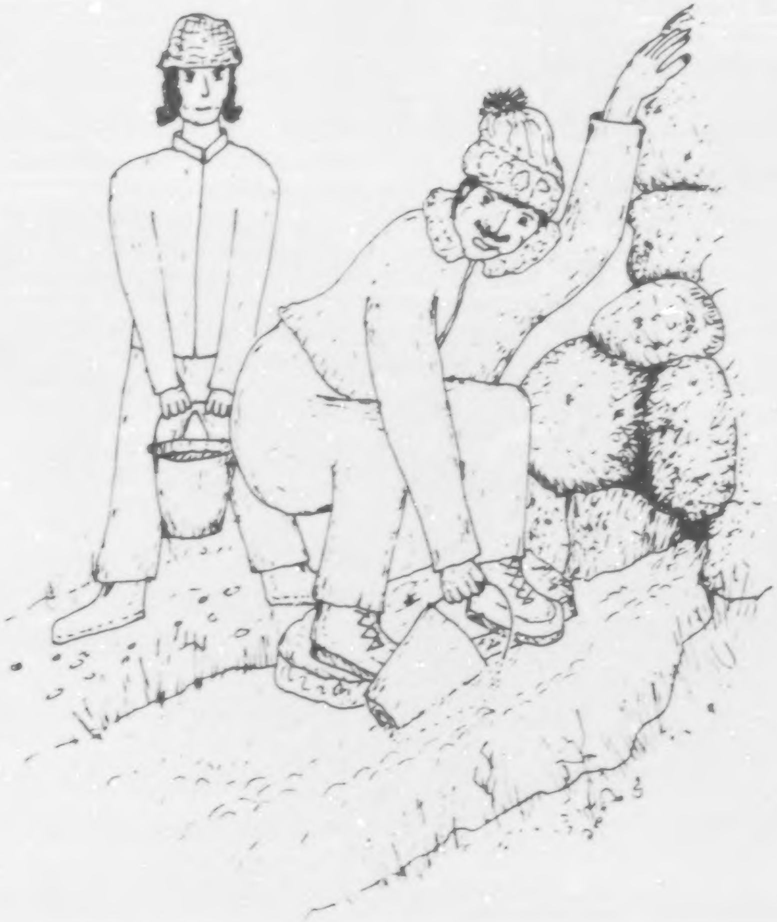
Words To Know

degrees — tells the temperature

- It will frost tonight. The temperature will go below 32 **degrees**.

The roads were icy. The pipes stayed frozen. Many pipes broke. Many of the neighbors also had frozen pipes. Joe Bob and Mattie carried buckets of water from a spring. The spring was close to their house. The children helped carry water, too. The neighbors came to the spring to get water, also.

"It's lucky you have a good spring," said Judy Ann, their neighbor. Mattie and Judy Ann were



sitting in the kitchen drinking coffee.

"Yes," replied Mattie. "We have water to drink and cook with. We can wash dishes. But the children need a good bath. The clothes are all dirty. We cannot carry enough water for baths. We can't carry water to wash clothes. And it is still cold." Mattie began to cry.

"Look outside!" said Judy Ann.

Mattie ran to the window. A truck was coming up the road. "It's a salt truck!" she cried. "They are putting salt on the roads! We can drive to town!"

"Joe Bob!" Mattie called. "They are salting the roads! We can drive to town!"

Michelle and Joey were not happy. "I guess the school bus can come now," said Michelle.

Mattie said, "Yes, but you can't go to school dirty. We will go to Aunt Martha's house in Dunlap. She has water. You can take baths there. We will go to the laundromat. We will wash your clothes."

Mattie called Aunt Martha. "Of course," said Aunt Martha. "Come and give the children a bath."

Mattie said to Joe Bob, "Let's get the dirty clothes in the car. Can you go to the laundromat?

I have to take the children to Aunt Martha's house. I also have to go to the grocery store. We are out of food."

Joe Bob grinned. "I haven't been to a laundromat before. I will do it. You can tell me how."

"It's easy," laughed Mattie. "I will tell you how. You can read the instructions on the washing machines."

Mattie and Joe Bob gathered up the dirty clothes. Mattie showed Joe Bob how to separate the clothes.

"Put the white clothes and sheets in one machine. Put the jeans and dark clothes in another machine. Put the light-colored dresses, shirts, and blouses in a separate machine. Put the old muddy and greasy clothes in one

Words To Know

laundromat — a public place to wash clothes

- We took our dirty clothes to the **laundromat**.

instructions — tell how to do something or how to use something

- He read the **instructions** on the washing machine carefully.

separate — to put things in different places

- She had to **separate** the white clothes and the colored clothes.

machine. Don't put too many clothes in one machine or they will not get clean," explained Mattie.

"All right," replied Joe Bob. "How much soap do I use?"

"I think one cup is enough," said Mattie. "Look in the machine after it starts. If it does not make suds, add more."

"What happens if I add too much?" asked Joe Bob.

"Soap suds will go all over the laundromat," laughed Mattie. "You will be in trouble! You will have to clean it up!"

"Oh, no!" said Joe Bob. "I will be very careful!" Joe Bob and Mattie both laughed and laughed. Finally, Mattie wiped the tears from her eyes. It was better to laugh than cry.

She said, "Next you put the coins in the machine. You will need lots of quarters and dimes. We can stop at the grocery store and ask for change."

"Then what do I do?" asked Joe Bob. "This sounds hard. What if I forget?"

"Don't worry. The instructions are written on the machine. You can also ask someone. People at the laundromat are always friendly. They like to talk. They will help you.

"While your machines are washing, you can have fun! Take a book. You can sit and read. They even have a TV in the laundromat. You can watch TV or talk to the people there. The machines will be finished in about twenty or thirty minutes."

"That sounds good!" said Joe Bob.

"Yes, but then you have to work again! Take the clothes out of the machine and put them in the dryer. Put enough money in the dryer for about thirty minutes. When the dryer stops, take out the dry clothes. Some will still be wet. Leave them in and put in more money."

"This costs a lot of money!" exclaimed Joe Bob.

"Yes," said Mattie. "But at home we have to pay for electricity, hot water, the washer, and the dryer. It costs a lot at home, too. It will be easier with a lot of washing machines. You can do all the clothes at one time. It won't take long. At

Words To Know

electricity — comes through wires to a house for light and heat

- In our house, we use **electricity** for hot water, the stove, the heater, and the lights.

home it would take all day."

"I think you are right. But I will be glad to get our water fixed again. What do I do with the clean clothes?" said Joe Bob.

"Fold them neatly. Put them in the baskets. I will come and help you finish up after I give baths to the children."

"Good!" said Joe Bob. "Let's hurry. We should try to get home before dark. The roads may get icy again."

They drove to town. The roads still had some ice on them. They drove slowly and carefully. Many people were at the laundromat.

"You may have to wait for a machine," said Mattie.

"That's OK," said Joe Bob. "I will sit and read."

Mattie drove on to the grocery store. Many people were there. Everyone talked about the cold weather. People laughed and joked about taking baths. People with water invited friends to come to their houses for baths. Many roads in the mountains were still icy. Some people had no wood to burn. People with trucks took them wood. Some people had gotten their cars stuck on the icy roads. Farmers pulled them out with tractors. Everyone was helping.

Mattie bought bread, milk, and eggs to give their neighbors, the Wilsons. They were old. They could not drive to town on icy roads.

Michelle and Joey saw their friends at the store. Joey said, "I want to go back to school! I miss seeing my friends every day."

Mattie finished shopping. She took the children to Aunt Martha's house. They all took baths. Then they sat by the fireplace and talked.

Aunt Martha said, "The last time it was this cold was back in 1920. All the water froze. Nobody could get to town. But we had a cow and hens. We had food put away and bushels of potatoes. We had hams in the smokehouse. We had enough food to eat all winter! Today people have to go to the store."

Words To Know

bushel — a large measure, such as for apples or potatoes

- We dug 20 **bushel** baskets of potatoes out of our garden.

smokehouse — a building for hanging meat to be smoked so it will keep

- We have eight smoked hams in our **smokehouse**. We smoked them with hickory wood.

"How did you wash your clothes?" asked Mattie.

"Oh, we carried the water from the spring. We poured it in a big kettle outside. We built a big fire. We boiled the clothes. We didn't mind the cold. We hung up the clothes. They froze solid. They looked funny hanging on the line. The overalls would stand by themselves!"

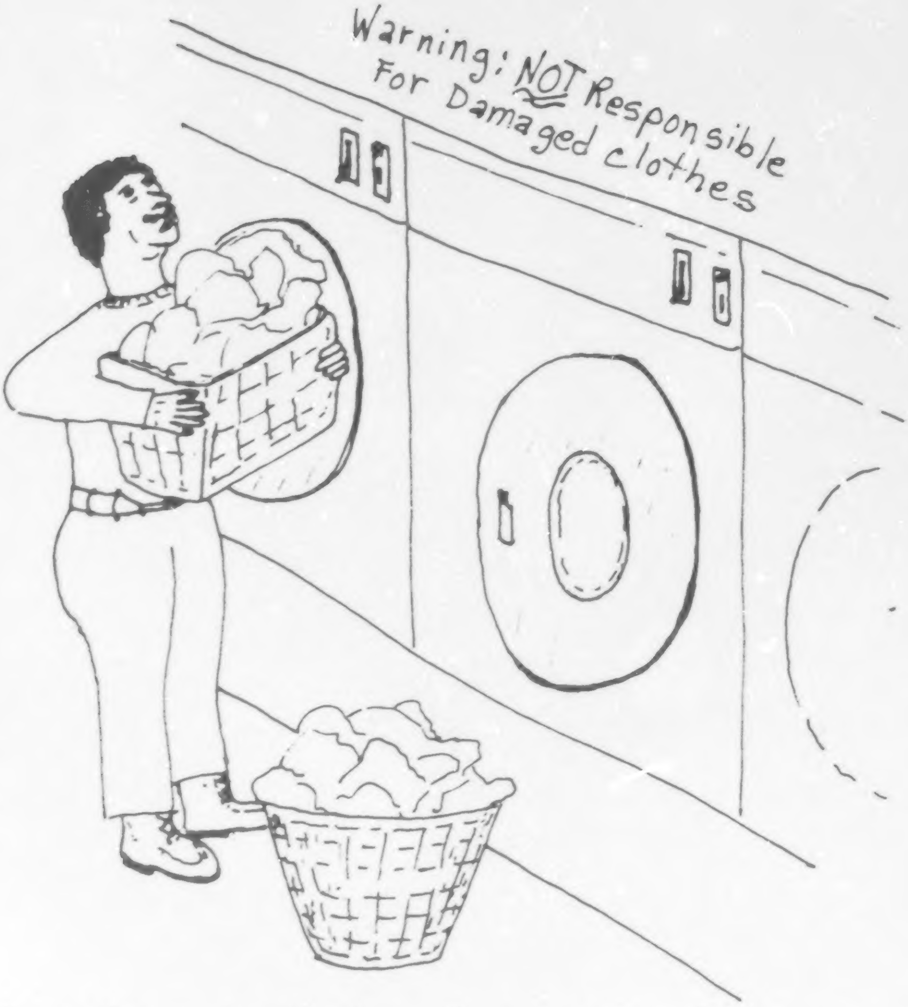
Mattie said, "Well, I don't know if I would like that. It sounds like hard work. Oh dear! I forgot poor Joe Bob! He's at the laundromat. I have to go help him."

Aunt Martha said, "Good night, dear. Take care of those sweet children. Be careful going home. The roads are still icy."

Mattie said, "Thank you, Aunt Martha. We will come see you again. Joey and Michelle, tell Aunt Martha 'Thank you' for the baths."

"Thank you, Aunt Martha," said Michelle. "I feel clean again!"

"Thanks," said Joey. "I liked it, too."


Warning: NOT Responsible For Damaged clothes

They drove to the laundromat. Joe Bob was taking the clothes out of the dryers. Mattie asked, "Did you have any trouble?"

"No," said Joe Bob. "It was fun! I talked to people about the ice and cold weather. Everyone is having trouble."

"I know," said Mattie. "And people are helping each other. People in our valley are good. They help others when they need it. This is a good place to live!"

Find Out More

How To Use The Laundromat

If you don't know how to wash clothes, you can always read to find out. Here are directions for using the laundromat. Some are written on the machines. Some are on signs on the wall in the laundromat.

TO OPERATE WASHER

1. Emergency Switch must be set at "on."
2. Select "hot," "warm," or "cold" wash water.
3. Add soap or detergent.
4. Load tub to top of agitator vanes with dry laundry. Do not overload. Close lid. **CAUTION:** Washer will not spin unless lid is closed.
5. Place coin(s) in coin slot, push in, then pull out.
6. Rinse conditioner may be added when rinse light comes on.
7. Panel lights will go off when cycle is completed. Remove laundry and leave lid open.

IMPORTANT

When washing small, heavy items, wash more than one at a time. If load becomes unbalanced during spin, stop washer and rearrange load. To stop washer at any time, set emergency switch at "off." To start again, set at "on." Do not load or remove laundry until all moving parts have stopped.

NOTICE

We are not responsible for loss or damage to clothes. Check machines before using!

Words To Know

kettle — a large pot for boiling things in

- A large iron **kettle** is good for boiling clothes in or for making soap.

operate — to work something, like a machine

- I know how to **operate** a washing machine.

emergency — something that happens that needs fast work

- If your arm gets caught in the washing machine, it is an **emergency**.

select — pick out; choose

- **Select** hot water for the dirty clothes.

agitator vanes — the plastic pieces inside a washing machine

- The **agitator vanes** make the clothes move around and get washed better.

overload — to put in too much

- Do not **overload** the washing machine. Do not put in too many clothes.

caution — be careful; watch out!

- **CAUTION!** Plastic can melt in a dryer.

rinse conditioner — added to rinse water to make clothes soft and help take out the soap

- People put **rinse conditioner** in baby clothes to make them soft.

panel — a strip with a light in it across the top of a washing machine

- The **panel** has a light behind it.

cycle — something that happens over and over again

- The washing machine goes through this **cycle**: 1. FILL—fills with water; 2. WASH—machine mixes clothes and soapy water; 3. SPIN—washer goes fast to throw out the soapy water; 4. FILL—clean water fills machine; 5. RINSE—washer mixes clothes in clean water; 6. SPIN DRY—all the water is thrown out and clothes are ready for dryer.

unbalanced — not the same on both sides

- When the clothes in the machine are **unbalanced**, the machine shakes.

rearrange — to move about; to fix again

- You must **rearrange** the clothes if they are unbalanced.

responsible — to take the credit or blame

- "We are not **responsible** for damage to clothes" means that they will not pay you if the clothes are hurt.

SPEED QUEEN DRYER INSTRUCTIONS

1. Place clothes in dryer. Do not overload.
2. Adjust temperature selector to desired heat. Use low setting for wool, rayon, nylon, dacron, and other delicates. Check load frequently.
3. To start drying tumbler, insert one coin in meter and turn knob. Repeat for additional time.
4. To stop dryer momentarily, open door.

DO NOT DRY RUBBERIZED OR PLASTIC MATERIALS

Words To Know

adjust — to set the right way

- **Adjust** the temperature to the correct setting.

temperature selector — can be moved to make the dryer hot, warm, or cool

- Turn the **temperature selector** to warm or cool for delicate fabrics.

wool, rayon, nylon, dacron, polyester — kinds of cloth that need special washing or drying instructions

- It will hurt **wool** and **nylon** if you dry them too hot.

delicates — clothing or cloth that can be hurt easily

- Nightgowns are made of **delicate** cloth like nylon and rayon. Wash them carefully.

frequently — a lot; often

- Check your washing machine and dryer **frequently** to be sure they are working right.

tumbler — the part inside the dryer that goes around

- The **tumbler** will stop when you open the door to the dryer.

additional — more; extra

- You may need **additional** time to get overalls dry.

momentarily — for just a short time

- If you open the dryer door, the tumbler will stop **momentarily**.

rubberized — cloth that has rubber in it

- Raincoats are sometimes **rubberized** so they will not get wet.

Washing Clothes

Most clothing has a small tag inside which gives washing directions. Here are some examples.

1. MACHINE WASH—USE WASH-WEAR OR PERMANENT PRESS CYCLE.
2. TUMBLE DRY FOR BEST NO-IRON OR STAY FRESH RESULTS.
3. REMOVE IMMEDIATELY FROM DRYER AFTER DRYING CYCLE AND FOLD.
4. WHEN USING BLEACH, FOLLOW MANUFACTURER'S DIRECTIONS.

MACHINE WASHABLE
DO NOT SPIN DRY OR WRING
RINSE THREE TIMES
REMOVE ALL SOAP
HANG TO DRIP DRY
-OR-
COMPLETE WASH CYCLE
PLACE IN MACHINE DRYER
TUMBLE DRY AT 160°

DRY CLEAN OR
HAND WASH
WARM WATER
DRY FLAT

80% Wool
20% Nylon
Hand Wash
Cold Water
Lay Flat to Dry

100% Polyester
HAND WASH

MACHINE WASH
WARM
TUMBLE DRY LOW
COOL IRON
NO CHLORINE
BLEACH

MACHINE WASH OR HAND WASH
COLD GENTLE
DRY FLAT
DO NOT WRING OR TWIST
DO NOT DRY CLEAN

DRY CLEAN
ONLY

The New Baby

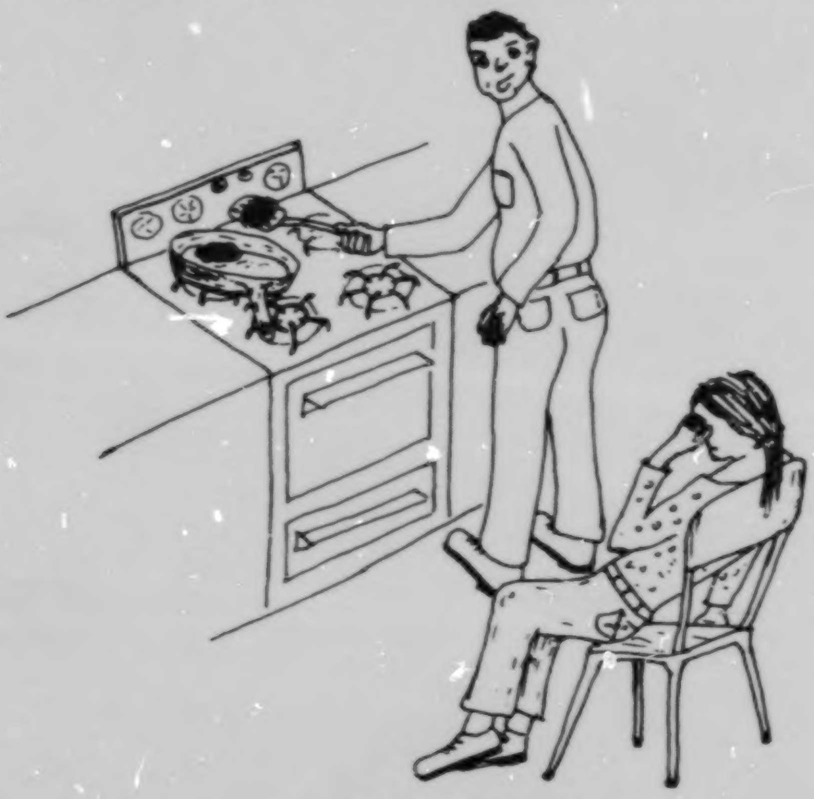
Part 1. Linda brings home news

Linda got home from the zipper factory just as the sun was setting. She was tired and unhappy. She wiped the tears from her eyes before she opened the door to their small house.

"Brian?" she called.

"I'm in the kitchen cooking supper," replied her husband.

Brian was busy cutting up potatoes and cooking hamburgers. He wiped his hands and



kissed Linda. "Did you have a hard day? You look tired," he said.

"Yes," she sighed. "Did you hear anything from Job Service?"

"No, not yet," he replied. "I applied for a job in a factory in Pikeville today. They won't be hiring for two more months. We will be getting unemployment checks for three more months, I hope."

"But that is so little money!" Linda exclaimed.

"I know," said Brian. "But we can live on your salary. We just have to be careful not to spend too much. Linda! What's wrong?"

Linda was sobbing. Tears poured down her face. Brian put his arms around her. "What is

Words To Know

applied — asked for; requested
- I **applied** for a job at the zipper factory.

hiring — taking on people for a job
- The zipper factory is **hiring** people.

unemployment — money given to people who lose their jobs
- When I was laid off at the zipper factory, I got **unemployment**.

salary — money paid to a person for doing a job
- I get a good **salary** at the zipper factory.

the matter, dear? Are you sick? Don't cry. Tell me what is wrong. Have you lost your job?"

"Oh, Brian," she sobbed. "I think I'm pregnant!"

"Linda!" Brian exclaimed. "That's wonderful! We have been wanting a baby. Don't be sad. Let's celebrate!"

Linda slowly stopped crying and dried her tears. She said, "Are you really glad?"

"Of course!" replied Brian. "Aren't you?"

Linda was still sad. "I want to have a baby. But I will have to quit my job. And you don't have a job now. We don't have health insurance. It costs a lot of money to have a baby. How will we pay for it?"

Words To Know

pregnant — going to have a baby

- A woman is **pregnant** for nine months before her baby is born.

celebrate — to have a cheerful time; to observe a special happening

- I want to **celebrate** your birthday.

quit — to stop doing something

- I **quit** my job when I had my baby.

health insurance — provides money to pay for doctor and hospital bills

- I pay a fee every month for my **health insurance**.

"I don't know," said Brian. "But we will find a way. First you have to go to the doctor."

"I know," said Linda. "I may not be pregnant at all."

"I hope you are!" exclaimed Brian. He gave her a big hug and lifted her into the air.

"Brian! The hamburgers will burn! Put me down!" exclaimed Linda.

The next day Linda called the doctor's office. "I want to find out if I am pregnant," she said.

The nurse replied, "The doctor will do a pregnancy test. But you can go to the Health Department. They will do it for a small fee."

Linda was happy to hear this. "Thank you!" she exclaimed. "I'll do that."

Words To Know

Health Department — provides free or low-cost health services in a county or town, paid for by the government

- I take my baby to the **Health Department** for free checkups.

fee — money charged for a service

- The Health Department charges a small **fee** for a pregnancy test.

Linda drove to the County Health Department. She was frightened. She did not know what a pregnancy test was. She had never been to the Health Department before. She walked nervously into the office. It was a cheerful room with bright walls. Two pregnant women sat and talked in nice chairs. A small child was playing at a table full of toys and books.

"Hello. Can I help you?" said a friendly lady behind the counter.

Linda felt better now. She walked up to the lady. "Yes. Could I get a pregnancy test?" she said in a low voice.

"Of course," said the lady. "It's very simple. Have you been here before?"

"No," replied Linda.

"All right. We need to start a record on you. I'll ask you some questions."

Together, they filled out a record with Linda's

Words To Know

frightened — afraid; scared
- She was **frightened** by the small snake.

nervous — fearful; disturbed
- She was **nervous** in strange places.

age, health, address, job, and salary.

After a short wait, a nurse came to the door of the waiting room. "Linda, come on back," she said.

Linda sat in a chair. The nurse quickly took some blood and checked her blood pressure. "Let's get your height and weight," she said.

Linda stood on a scale. "My, only 120 pounds! You don't need to go on a diet!" exclaimed the nurse.

Linda laughed. "I eat a lot, but I never get fat. I'm lucky!"

The nurse gave her a paper cup. "Please go in the bathroom. Get me a urine sample in this cup," she said.

Linda's face turned red. She was embarrassed, but she did what the nurse asked.

"Good," said the nurse. "Wait here and we will

Words To Know

blood pressure — how strongly the blood moves in the body
- Her **blood pressure** was too high. She was sick.

urine sample — to pass water for the doctor to test for sickness
- The nurse asked me for a **urine sample** to see if I was sick.

embarrassed — to be uneasy or ashamed
- I am **embarrassed** when I talk to a strange person.

tell you if you are pregnant."

"So quickly?" asked Linda. "I have to get back to work soon."

"It will only take a few minutes," said the nurse.

Linda sat down again. What would the answer be? Was she pregnant? Did she want to be pregnant?

The nurse returned. "Congratulations! You are going to be a mother!"

Suddenly Linda knew she was glad. "Oh, great! Wait till I tell Brian!" But then she remembered. "I don't know what we will do. My husband lost his job. How will we pay for it?"

The nurse replied, "I think we can help you. Let me explain our new prenatal program. First,

Words To Know

congratulations — to wish someone joy and happiness

- I got many **congratulations** when my baby was born.

prenatal — during pregnancy; before the baby is born

- Go to the doctor for **prenatal** checkups before your baby is born.

we will send you to a private doctor. He will check you. If he thinks you have a normal pregnancy with no problems, he will send you back here. We will check you every month. We will make sure that both you and the baby are healthy.

"We will give you vitamins and iron tablets. We will also teach you about pregnancy, nutrition, childbirth, and caring for babies. All of this is completely free for any mother.

"The ninth month you will see your own doctor. He will deliver your baby in the hospital. You will have to pay your own doctor and the hospital. But if you do not have much money, we

Words To Know

normal — regular; healthy

- Your blood pressure is **normal**. It is all right.

vitamins and iron — found in foods; needed for good health; can be taken in pills

- Potatoes contain **vitamins and iron**.

nutrition — food

- You will be healthy if you have good **nutrition**.

deliver — to help someone give birth to a baby

- The doctor **delivered** the baby boy.

will also pay your doctor $200 for his bill. What do you think?"

Linda smiled for the first time in days. "It sounds like the answer to my prayers. But why do I have to come for visits so often?"

The nurse replied, "The healthy body and mind of your baby depend on your health during pregnancy. We will keep checking you. We must be sure the baby is growing well. We must be sure that you stay healthy also. If there are any problems, we will find out quickly. Then we can do something about them.

"Some mothers never see the doctor until the baby is ready to be born. Sometimes the mother or baby may have problems. It may be too late to fix the problem. The baby or the mother may get very sick."

"Don't worry!" Linda said quickly. "I'll be here for every visit! I want my baby to be strong and healthy."

"Good," said the nurse. "We are proud of our mothers. They work hard to have healthy babies. I will give you some booklets on how to have a healthy pregnancy."

"What about food?" asked Linda. "Do I have to eat certain things?"

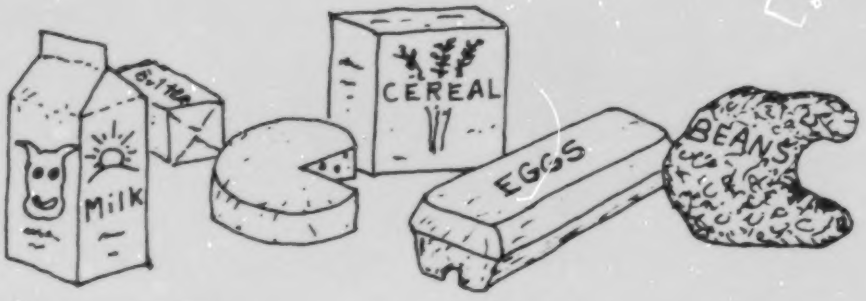
The nurse replied, "You have to eat a good, nutritious diet. This booklet will tell you what foods to eat. The Health Department will also help pay for your food. We have a program called WIC. You may be able to take part in it, also. WIC lets you get the foods a pregnant woman needs. You can get milk, cheese, eggs, beans, juice, and cereal, all free, every month. A pregnant woman needs these foods."

Linda laughed. "Well, I guess you have solved all my problems. Except one."

"What is that?" asked the nurse.

"What to name the baby!" exclaimed Linda, laughing. "Oh, my, I'll be late getting back to work. Thank you so much for all your help."

To Be Continued



Find Out More

Job Service

The Job Service will help you find a job. It is free. Read more about it in Part 2, *Brian gets a job.*

Unemployment

If you lose your job, you may be eligible for unemployment. Go to the unemployment office (called the Department of Employment Security). They will talk to you about your job. If you are eligible, you will get a check for every week that you are unemployed. You must also apply for jobs while you are getting unemployment. You apply for jobs at the Job Service office.

Words To Know

eligible — able to get or take part in; qualified

- I am **eligible** for unemployment because I was laid off.

County Health Department

The Health Department has many free services. Sometimes they charge a small amount. It depends on the person's income. You should go to your Health Department and ask about their services. Here are some of the services you can get in many counties in Tennessee.

1. *Pregnancy testing.* You can quickly find out if you are pregnant. The Health Department will check you and find out. They will tell you. They will not tell anyone else.
2. *Prenatal care.* The Health Department will help take care of your health until the baby is born.
3. *Well-baby care and child health care.* This is free up to age five. It includes immunizations and checkups. Immunizations are free at all ages.

Words To Know

services — helpful duties done by the community
- Prenatal care is a **service** of the Health Department.

income — salary; amount of money a person earns
- My **income** is $8000 every year.

4. *Family planning.* This provides a checkup for women once a year plus birth control advice and materials. The Health Department will help people have babies only when and if they want them. This is private. The Health Department will not tell anyone about you. You may have help even if you are not married.
5. *WIC.* This program provides free healthful foods for pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and for children under five years old.
6. *Healthy Child Initiative.* A person from the Health Department visits the homes of new mothers. She will help the new mother learn about feeding and caring for a baby. She will help teach the mother to raise a healthy and smart child.

Words To Know

birth control — ways to keep from getting pregnant

- I will not get pregnant because I am using **birth control**.

private — for only one person; secret

- I will talk to you alone, in **private**.

7. *Environmental program.* The Health Department will test people's well water and spring water. They will tell you if your water is clean and safe to drink. They make sure that new houses have safe septic tanks. They check school cafeterias to be sure that they are clean. They check city water and sewage. They give shots to dogs and cats to stop rabies. They make sure cars have safety seats for small children.

Words To Know

septic tank — holds the sewage and waste water from a house
- They dug a big hole to put the **septic tank** in.

cafeteria — the room in a school where the children eat
- My boy does not like the food in the **cafeteria**, but it is nutritious.

sewage — waste water from houses and towns
- **Sewage** can smell very bad.

rabies — a disease of dogs and other animals
- People can get **rabies** if a dog bites them. A mad dog has **rabies**.

In Dunlap

Sequatchie County Health Department

The Health Department in Dunlap has all the services listed under *Find Out More*. Many services are free. Sometimes you have to pay a small amount. It depends on your salary or income. All of the services are private. To find out more, call the Sequatchie County Health Department at 949-3619.

Unemployment

Read more about unemployment in Part 2, *Brian gets a job.*

How to Get a Job in Dunlap

Read about this in Part 2, *Brian gets a job.*

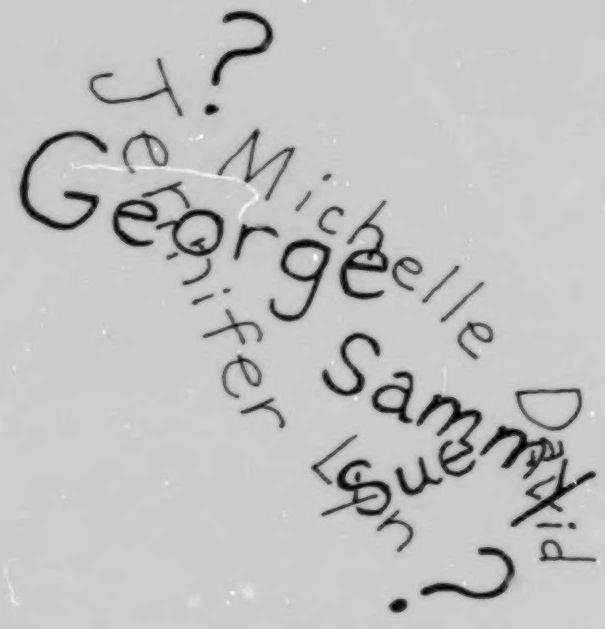
The New Baby

Part 2. Brian gets a job

"Linda, you are so beautiful," said Brian.

Linda did look beautiful. The sun shone through the window on her golden hair. Her face glowed with health and happiness. Her dress was getting tight on her growing belly. She was now five months pregnant.

"Thank you, darling," she said. "It is because I am so happy. We will soon have a new baby." She patted her belly softly. "Hello down there, George!"



Brian laughed. "George? What if it is a girl? We can't name a girl George!"

"I know. It's hard to decide. Do you like Jennifer? How about Michelle?"

"Maybe . . . I'll think about it. I'll get dressed. I have to go to the Job

Service for an interview. You have to go to work."

Linda was still working at the zipper factory. Brian did not have a job yet. The Job Service had asked him to come for an interview. A new company in the county was hiring workers.

Brian dressed carefully. He said, "I have to get this job. Next week I get my last unemployment check. You have to quit work before the baby is born."

"I know that," said Linda. "I hope you get a job. I don't like to live on unemployment checks. I will have to go back to work after the baby is born. You can take care of the baby during the day."

"I will have to learn how," sighed Brian. "I can do it. But if I get a good job, I can earn more money than you can. You can stay home with the baby."

Words To Know

golden — shining like gold, bright yellow
- She had **golden** hair.

glow — a warm feeling or color; to shine; having a bright color
- The mountains **glowed** with color.

interview — a meeting to talk about something special
- He met with the boss to **interview** for the job.

"Yes," said Linda. "I want to stay home with the baby. I hope I can."

Brian replied, "Don't worry about it, Linda. You will be a good mother. I want to be a good father. I want to learn how to take care of our baby. We will both take good care of our baby."

Brian put on his Sunday shoes and combed his curly black hair.

"If they hire handsome men, I am sure you will get the job," teased Linda. "Let's go!"

They drove down the mountain in the early morning sunlight. The trees glowed with fall colors.

"The mountain looks like a patchwork quilt of

Words To Know

handsome — good-looking

- Burt Reynolds is a **handsome** man.

tease — to worry someone by joking

- She **teased** her husband about his new haircut. She said it made him look like Burt Reynolds.

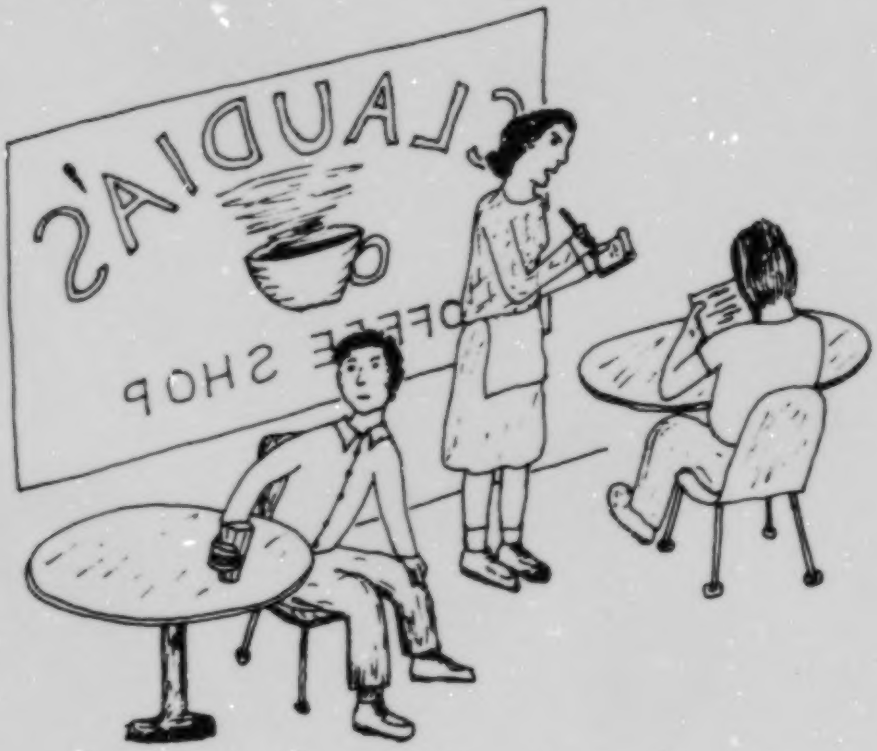
patchwork quilt — a bed cover made of pieces of cloth sewed together

- She made a **patchwork quilt**.

red, orange, green, purple, and yellow!" exclaimed Linda. "I am going to make a quilt for our baby. It will have all the fall colors in it. I will always remember that I was pregnant in the fall."

"That will be beautiful," said Brian. "The baby will need the quilt. George will be born in March. It will be cold! I am glad we have plenty of wood cut."

Brian dropped Linda at the factory. He drove into town. He felt nervous about the interview. His hands were sweating. He was early. He stopped at Claudia's Coffee Shop and drank a



Coke. Then he walked on to the Job Service office. He *had* to get this job!

He arrived ten minutes before the interview time. "You'll have to wait a few minutes, Mr. Williams," said the woman in charge of the office. "Mr. Johnson is interviewing another man now."

"I hope I get this job!" exclaimed Brian.

"You are well qualified. You have a good record," said the woman. "I think you have a good chance."

Just then, the door to the interviewing room opened. Robert Brown, one of Brian's neighbors, came out. A man dressed in a suit and tie came out also.

The man said, "Thank you, Mr. Brown. I will call you soon."

Words To Know

sweat — drops of water coming through the skin

- When he worked hard, he **sweated**.

well qualified — to be fit for something; to fit a job just right

- He was just right for the job. He knew how to do the work. He was **well qualified**.

record — your background; a list of all the jobs a person has had

- He had four different jobs written on his **record**.

Robert said, "Thank you, Mr. Johnson. I hope I get the job." He looked worried. "Hello, Brian," he said. "Good luck!"

The man in the suit said, "Come in, Mr. - - uhhh - - Williams, is it?"

"Yes, Mr. Johnson," said Brian. They walked into the office and sat down.

"I see that you did not finish high school," said Mr. Johnson.

"I had to drop out to get a job," said Brian. "But I got my G.E.D. last year."

Mr. Johnson replied, "That is good. You have a good work record, Mr. Williams. Why did you lose your last job?"

"The factory laid off 50 workers. They did not have enough work," said Brian.

"You had a good record. I see that you were never sick and you were always on time for two years. Your boss says you were a hard worker. Tell me what kinds of work you can do."

Brian still felt nervous. He tried to be calm. He told Mr. Johnson about his experience. He told him about all the jobs he had done. He was honest and truthful about everything.

Brian said, "I am good with my hands. I have been unemployed for ten months. But I have worked! I planted three acres of corn and a large garden on our land. I raised 20 hogs and sold them. I did a lot of the cooking and house cleaning. I built a new bedroom on our house. We are going to have a baby," he added proudly.

"Congratulations!" said Mr. Johnson. "My wife had a baby two months ago. You will be busy. New babies are a lot of work!

"We are looking for someone to work as a supervisor. A supervisor must work hard. You would have to supervise other workers. You

Words To Know

experience — practice or learning from doing things

- He worked on cars all the time. He had a lot of **experience** in fixing cars.

acre — an amount of land

- A football field is a little larger than an **acre**. My cows are in a 50-**acre** field.

congratulations — telling another person that you are happy for him

- Everyone said, "**Congratulations!**" to the new mother and father.

supervisor — the person in charge of other people

- He was the **supervisor** at the factory. He told the workers what to do.

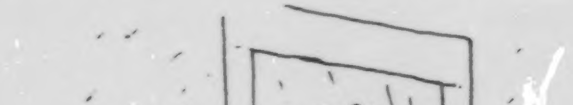
would have to take a training course for six weeks. Do you think you could do that?"

Brian replied, "I think so. I like to work hard. I would like to be a supervisor. I like to learn new things."

Mr. Johnson said, "Good. Now I have to interview more people. But you sound like the kind of man we want. I want to hire you. I will call you tomorrow and talk to you again." He opened the door for Brian. "It was nice talking to you. I hope to see you again soon. Good-by."

"Good-by, and thank you," replied Brian.

Brian walked quietly out of the office. Suddenly, he jumped into the air. He yelled with joy!



That evening, he picked up Linda at work. When she saw his smiling face, she said, "You got the job!"

"Well, maybe," he said. "I'll know tomorrow. It's a supervisor's job. It will pay good money. You will be able to stay home with our baby!"

"Oh, wonderful," she cried. She kissed him. "Let's celebrate. We can go get a hamburger at the drive-in."

They drove home that evening as the sun set over the mountain. The colors of the trees were even brighter. Life was very beautiful.

To Be Continued

Find Out More

Getting Unemployment

If you lose your job, you may be eligible for unemployment. Go to your local unemployment office (called Department of Employment Security). They will talk to you. If you are eligible, you will receive a check every week. You must also apply for jobs.

Job Service

The Job Service office can help you find a job. It is free. Go to the office and fill out an application. Here is a copy of the application. Learn how to fill it out. The next page tells how. The person at Job Service will help you.

Words To Know

application — a paper to fill out to get a job

- The **application** for the job was hard to fill out and asked a lot of questions.

JOB SERVICE OF TENNESSEE

DATE OF APPLICATION

Mo	Day	Yr

45 WORK HISTORY Describe your longest and most important jobs (including Military Service). Begin with most recent.

a. Name of Employer or Company			Address (City, State)	
Type of Business	Worked How long?	Date Left	Reason for Leaving	Pay $
Name your job. Describe what you did. Tell what machines, materials and equipment you used				
b. Name of Employer or Company			Address (City, State)	
Type of Business	Worked How long?	Date Left	Reason for Leaving	Pay $
Name your job. Describe what you did. Tell what machines, materials and equipment you used				
c. Name of Employer or Company			Address (City, State)	
Type of Business	Worked How long?	Date Left	Reason for Leaving	Pay $
Name your job. Describe what you did. Tell what machines, materials and equipment you used				

d. Summary of Other Work Experience (Including Military or Manpower Programs)	e. Type of Work Wanted
	1st Choice
	2nd Choice
	3rd Choice

EMPLOYMENT APPLICATION CARD — PLEASE PRINT

APPLICANT WRITE IN WHITE SPACE

SHADED AREA FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

TRA | DV | TJTC | HAND | [illegible] | JTPA

1 SOCIAL SECURITY NO — —

2 MATCH REG
1___ MATCH
2___ FED USE

3 SUMMER YOUTH
1 YES
2 NO

4 TC 2

5 OC 50

21 OCCUPATIONAL TITLE

22 MONTHS EXPERIENCE

23 OCCUPATIONAL CODE

6 PRINT NAME (LAST, FIRST, MID. INITIAL) — LEAVE BLANK SPACE BETWEEN EACH

7 ADDRESS (STREET)

CITY | STATE | ZIP CODE | COUNTY

24 COUNTY CODE

25 RACE / ETHNIC
1___ [illegible]
2___ [illegible]
3___ HISP
4___ [illegible]
5___ Asian & Pac. Is.
6___ [illegible]

26 FED USE

27 HDCP/DISABLED 0___ NO
1___ Hdcp. (Not Disabled Vet.)
2___ Disabled Vet.
3___ Spec. Disabled Vet.

28 REGISTRATION DATE
Mo | Day | Yr | R

8 TELEPHONE NO
Area Code / —

FED 1

9 SEX
1 Male
2 Female

10 BIRTH DATE
Mo | Day | Yr

11 FED USE

8A HEIGHT Feet Inches
WEIGHT Pounds

29 VET/OTHER ELIGIBLES. Check One

NOT ELIGIBLE FOR VETERANS PREFERENCE ___ 0
ON ACTIVE DUTY OVER 180 DAYS (OR DISCHARGED FOR A SERVICE CONNECTED DISABILITY) AT SOME TIME BETWEEN AUGUST 4, 1964 and MAY 8, 1975 ___ 1
OR, AT NO TIME BETWEEN AUGUST 4, 1964 and MAY 8, 1975 ___ 2
NOT A VETERAN BUT ENTITLED TO VETERAN PREFERENCE ___ 3

30 RECENTLY SEPARATED VET
0___ NO
1___ YES

43 RENEWAL DATES | R

12 U.S. CITIZEN
☐ YES
☐ NO

13 SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRATION
☐ YES
☐ NO

14 NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD

15 ESTIMATED FAMILY INCOME (Last 6 Months)
Farm $
Non Farm $
Total $

31 ECON DISAD
1 Yes
2 No

32 WELFARE 0 No
WIN—AFDC
1 Mandatory
2 Voluntary
NON WIN
3 Other Welfare

33

34 SPW / MSFW
0 No
1___ Farm Worker
2___ Migr. Farm Worker
3___ Migr. Food Proc.

35 DISLOCATED WORKER
0___ No
1 0___ Yes

16 IF NEEDED FOR WORK, DO YOU HAVE
☐ Vehicle
☐ Other Transp.
☐ Occupation License
☐ Work tools
☐ Chauffeur's License
☐ Driver's License

17 For SUITABLE job would you MOVE to another city ☐ Yes ☐ No

18 CIRCLE HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED
Grade School 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08
High School 09 10 11 12
College 13 14 15
BA 16
MA 17 18
PhD 19

19 SERVICE DELIVERY AREA

37 Elig. Claim 0___ No
1 State 3 EXTND BEN
2 Other 4 FED USE

38

39 LOCAL OFFICE

40 STA / DESK

41

42 FED USE 1

20 LIST ANY SPECIAL SCHOOLING OR TRAINING, INCLUDING MILITARY

Name of School	Course	Length	Date Ended	Degree

APPLICANT SIGNATURE

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE.

DES 511 R-9/83 E8-0741

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

How to Fill Out a Job Application

When you go to apply for a job, you will have to fill out a job application. This application is a written record. It tells the employer all about you. The employer will read it and decide if you should be hired. If they don't hire you, they will keep the form. They may call you later if there is a job open.

Always be very neat when you fill out forms. Use a pen or typewriter and print neatly. Sometimes the employer will help you. You may have to fill it out yourself. *Know how to!* Make a record to take with you. Write down all your jobs, employers, and dates. Do not misspell any words. Practice filling out old forms before you go to apply for a job.

Here are the directions for filling out the Job Service application form.

DATE OF APPLICATION

Put the date you are filling out the form. *Mo.* means month. Write Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., or Dec.
Next, write the *day* of the month.
Next, write the *year* (Yr.), 1984.

WORK HISTORY

First, list the job you have now. If you do not have a job, put down the last job you had.

Name of Employer. Put the employer's name or the name of the company, such as: Mr. Bill Jackson, Jamestown Foundry, Quick-Way Grocery Store, High Style Dress Factory.

Address. Put the address of the company or employer.

Type of Business. Put the type of business, such as: grocery store, gas station, factory, repair shop.

Worked How Long? Put how many years and months you worked there.

Date Left. Put the date you stopped working there.

Reason for Leaving. Put the true reason, such as: laid off, did not like the work, was fired (give the reason you were fired), sickness, and so on.

Pay. Put your salary. Tell if it is for the day, hour, month, or year, such as $4.00 per hour or $8000 per year.

Name Your Job. Tell what you did. Tell what machines you used. Tell what skills you used for this job, such as: typewriting, operated sewing machines, shipping clerk, training other employees, operating fork-lift, bookkeeping, used calculator, cashier. Be sure you tell everything you did. You can write more on another piece of paper. Then do the same thing with your other jobs. Put down the most important jobs.

SUMMARY OF OTHER WORK EXPERIENCE

Name other jobs you have done. You can put work you did not get paid for, such as: cooking meals and house cleaning, raising children, taking care of a farm, working on cars, repairing or building a house, planting a garden, canning and freezing food.

TYPE OF WORK WANTED

Tell what you would like to do most. Make three choices.

SOCIAL SECURITY NO.

This number is on your Social Security card. You should memorize the number. Put one number in each space. If you do not have a Social Security card, go to or call the Social Security office. They will give you a form to fill out. Then you must take the form, your birth certificate, and something else to show who you are, such as a library card, a driver's license, or a school report card, to the Social Security office. Then they will give you a Social Security number.

PRINT NAME (LAST, FIRST, MID. INITIAL)

Start with your last name. Put one letter of your name in each space. Then put your first name. Leave a blank space. Then put only the first letter of your middle name.

ADDRESS (STREET)

Put your street address or your route number and box, such as 2365 Elm Street or Route 3, Box 67.

Words To Know

memorize — to learn by heart

- I have **memorized** my birth date and my Social Security number.

fired — not letting someone keep a job

- He was **fired** from his job because he was always late to work.

birth certificate — a special paper that shows where and when you were born

- I lost my **birth certificate** when my house burned down. I got a new one at the courthouse in the county where I was born.

blank — nothing there; a place to be filled in

- I signed my name in the **blank**.

CITY

Write the city or town where you get your mail, such as Dunlap or Whitwell.

STATE

Use the short form, such as TN for Tennessee.

ZIP CODE

The zip code for Dunlap is 37327.

COUNTY

Put the county where you live, such as: Sequatchie County, Marion County, Bledsoe County. Spell it right.

TELEPHONE NO.

Put the area code first. This is for calling long distance. The area code for East Tennessee is 615. Then write the number, such as 949-0000.

HEIGHT

Have someone measure you. Put it in feet and inches, such as 5 FEET 9 INCHES.

WEIGHT

Put what you think you weigh.

SEX

Put an X next to MALE (man) or FEMALE (woman).

BIRTH DATE

Put the number of the month. If the number is less than ten, put a zero first. January is 01, February is 02, and so on. Put the day of the month in the next two spaces. Put the zero first if the number is less than ten. Put only the last two numbers of the year. For example, 1942 is written 42. Here are some examples: March 9, 1954, is written 03 09 54; June 7, 1960, is written 06 07 60.

U.S. CITIZEN

Check YES unless you came to the United States from another country and are not yet a citizen.

SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRATION

Check YES if you have registered for the draft. If you are a male U.S. citizen, if you were born *after* 1960, and if you are 18 years old or older, you must register for the draft. You can get the form at the post office. If you were born *before* 1960, you can check NO.

NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD?

Put the number of people who live in your house *and* are related to you. For example, if you have a husband, three children, and a mother living with you, you would put six. Count yourself also. Do not count any friend who lives with you but is not in your family.

ESTIMATED FAMILY INCOME (*Last 6 Months*)

Add up all the money that everyone in your family (living with you) earned in the last six months. If you earned money from a farm, put it first. Add up your *Farm Income* and the rest of the income and put it under *Total*.

IF NEEDED FOR WORK, DO YOU HAVE

Check all the ones you have.
Vehicle means car, truck, or motorcycle.
Occupation License is a special license to do a certain job, such as an electrician's license.
Work Tools would be tools needed for work, such as hammer and tape measure for a carpenter.
Chauffeur's License is a special license to drive a bus or car with other people in it, like a school bus. You can get a chauffeur's license by taking a special driver's test.
Driver's License is a license to drive a car. If you do not have one, you can take a test to get one. Call the County Clerk's office to find out where and how to get a driver's license or a chauffeur's license.

Other Transp. means that if you do not have a car, that you have a way to get to work. Maybe you can ride with a neighbor or ride a bike.

FOR SUITABLE JOB WOULD MOVE TO ANOTHER CITY

Check YES if you will move to another city. If you check NO, they will not hire you for a job in a city which is too far away to drive to.

CIRCLE HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED

If you finished the eighth grade and then quit school, circle *8*. If you graduated from high school, circle *12*.

LIST ANY SPECIAL SCHOOLING OR TRAINING, INCLUDING MILITARY

Be sure to list everything. If you took a safety course for coal mining, list that. If you took a first aid course or an EMT course for the Rescue Squad, list that.

APPLICANT SIGNATURE

Write your name here. Do not print it.

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE

When you sign this form, you are saying that everything you wrote is true. If you put something that is not true, you may not be hired.

Interviewing For A Job

Interviewing for a job may be the most important thing you ever do. An employer wants to hire the right person. What you say and do is important. It will tell the employer if you are the right person.

Here are some things you can do to get ready for an interview.

1. Find out the time and place of the interview. Be sure to be on time or early.
2. Know something about the company interviewing you. Think about questions you want to ask the interviewer.
3. Dress neatly. Remember, you are looking for a job. You are not going to a party or a ball game. Do not worry too much about this. Be friendly and honest.
4. Most people are nervous at interviews. Try not to show it. Keep your hands still. Relax!
5. Speak to the interviewer by name if you know it. Do not sit down until he asks you to. Do not smoke or chew gum.

6. Here are some questions he may ask you.
   a. *What can I do for you?*
      Say that you want to apply for a job. Say what kind of a job you want. Tell the interviewer if you want a permanent job.

   b. *Tell me about yourself.*
      Tell things about yourself that will help you in the work. Tell the interviewer about your education, your past work, and any other experience. If you have been a housewife and a mother, this is experience. You learn a lot being a mother and housewife. Tell the employer this. Tell the interviewer good things about yourself. Do not memorize this, but be ready.

   c. *Why do you want to work for this company?*
      Be ready to answer this question. Know something about the company and job.

Words To Know

permanent — not for a short time only; lasting for a long time
- They hired him for a **permanent** job. He will work there for many years.

7. Know how to answer questions. Answer quickly. Tell the plain truth. Be honest. Don't just say *yes* or *no*. But don't talk too much. Don't brag. Don't tell your troubles. Be sure you tell the interviewer all your good points. If he does not ask, tell him. Sell yourself.

8. Sit up in your chair. Look wide awake. Look the interviewer in the eye. Try not to look nervous. But do not relax too much.

9. If the interviewer asks you if you have ever been fired, be honest. If you have been fired, tell the interviewer why. Say that you have learned from your mistake. Do not say bad things about your other bosses. Maybe you had the wrong kind of job.

10. If you think the interview is going badly, do not get discouraged. The last few minutes are important. Be confident. The interviewer may change his mind.

11. The interviewer may give you an application form. Learn how to fill it out *before* you go to the interview. You may

have to fill it out by yourself. Fill out the form neatly and completely. Practice on the form in this story.

12. Don't go on talking and talking. If you want the job, say so and then stop talking.
13. Thank the interviewer for talking to you. Smile, and look confident. Say, "If you want to ask me any more questions, please call me." Then say, "Thank you," and leave.
14. That's all! Did you make a good impression?

Words To Know

discouraged — lost hope or courage

- He tried for two days to fix his car, but he finally got **discouraged** and took it to the garage.

confident — sure; certain; firmly believing

- I am **confident** that I will get the job. I am sure I will get it.

impression — an effect on a person

- I have the **impression** that she is a hard worker. I made a good **impression** on the boss when I finished my work in two hours.

In Dunlap

Job Service

Call 949-4145 or go to the office next to the Senior Citizens' Center. They can tell you about jobs in Sequatchie, Bledsoe, and Hamilton Counties, and also in other parts of Tennessee. They will help you apply for jobs.

Unemployment

Call 949-4145 to find out the place and time you must go to claim unemployment.

Driver's License and Chauffeur's License

Call the County Clerk's office, 949-2522, or the jail to find out when and where the driver's test is given. You can get a booklet from the County Clerk's office or the jail to study for the written test. If you have trouble reading, they will read the test questions out loud to you.

How to Get a Social Security Number

Call the operator and ask for WX-1551. They will send you a form to fill out. Take the form, your birth certificate, and another proof of identity, such as a driver's license, library card, or school report card, to the Electric Co-op building on the second or fourth Monday of the month between eight o'clock and 11 o'clock in the morning.

How to Register for the Draft

Go to the post office and get a *Selective Service Registration Form*. You may fill it out there or you may take it home. After you fill it out, give it to the post office clerk.

The New Baby

Part 3. Christmas comes

Linda finished stitching a small orange piece onto the quilt. She yawned. "I think it's time for bed. I'm too tired to sew."

Brian smiled. "Why don't you sew the pieces together on the sewing machine? Sewing by hand is very slow."

Linda replied, "I am making a very special quilt. Our child will always treasure it. I will make it all by hand."

Brian said, "It's going to be very beautiful. It

Words To Know

stitching — sewing
- He was **stitching** up the hole in his pants.

yawned — opened the mouth wide because of being sleepy or tired
- She was tired and sleepy. She **yawned**.

sewing machine — used to sew together clothing
- She made a dress on her **sewing machine**.

treasure — to love and value something
- I will always **treasure** my wedding ring.

has all the colors of the trees. I think I will build a cedar chest for our baby. Then we can keep the quilt in the cedar chest."

"That's a wonderful idea!" exclaimed Linda. "But you are too busy now. You work such long hours."

"Oh, I'll find the time," replied Brian. "I can work on it over Christmas. We should go on to bed now. We have to get up early tomorrow."

Brian and Linda were both very busy now. Brian worked five hours at the factory every morning. He took supervisor's classes every afternoon. In two more weeks he would be working full time as a supervisor. He would earn more money. Linda still worked at the zipper factory. The work was not hard. She liked working there. With two jobs, they could get their bills paid.

The next morning, Linda went to the Health

Words To Know

cedar chest — a large wooden box made of cedar wood, used to store quilts and clothes, has a good smell that keeps out bugs

- My grandmother kept her quilts in a **cedar chest**.

Department for her six-month prenatal checkup. She sat down in the waiting room. Two other pregnant women were sitting there. Linda said, "Hello, Sandy. Hi, Tammy. How are you feeling?"

Tammy moaned, "Oh, I'm feeling terrible. I have morning sickness every day!"

Linda said, "It will go away. I had it, too. Eat some crackers before you get up. That helps."

"I'll try anything," said Tammy. "Are you doing okay, Sandy?"

"Oh, yes," replied Sandy. "I don't have morning sickness. I guess I'm lucky." She started to light a cigarette.

"Uh, Sandy," said Linda, "I don't think you can smoke in here."

"Oh, I'm sorry," she replied. "I'll just go outside for one cigarette."

Linda watched Sandy go out the door. She sighed. "Tammy, I wanted to tell her she should

Words To Know

moaned — complained; made a sad sound

- She was very sick. She **moaned** with pain.

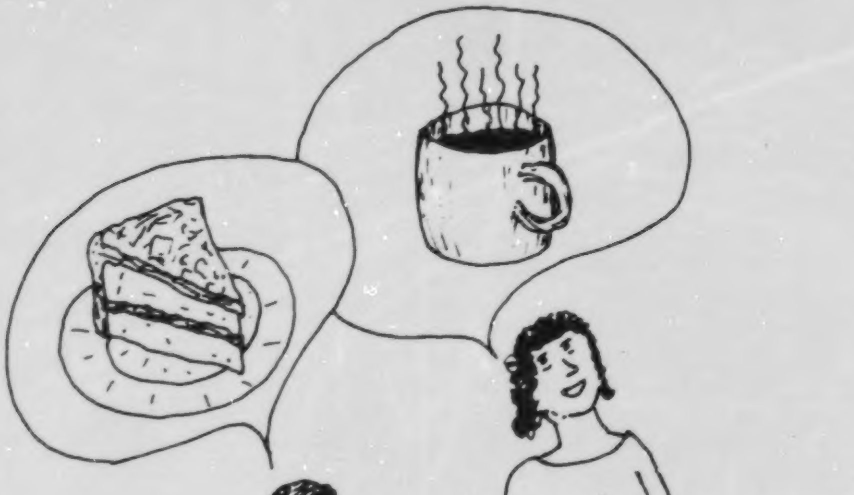
terrible — very bad

- He was in the hospital because of **terrible** pain.

not smoke at all. I was afraid she would get mad. Doesn't she know it is very bad for her baby?"

Tammy replied, "Maybe she doesn't know. I'll ask the nurse to talk to her. Cigarettes cause the baby to grow too slowly."

Linda said, "Yes. The nurse also told me not to drink coffee, tea, or soda pop. Alcohol is also very



bad for the baby. We don't drink alcohol anyway. I don't take any medicine at all. I don't even take aspirin or cough syrup. The nurse said that almost everything you eat or drink goes to the baby. Many drugs and medicines can hurt the baby or keep it from growing."

Tammy grinned. "Don't I know it. I just *love* coffee. I used to drink four or five cups a day. No more!"

The nurse came in. "Linda, you are next. Come on back."

The nurse took blood and urine samples. She checked Linda's blood pressure and weight. Then she measured Linda's belly.

"The baby is growing nicely," she said. "Do you want to listen to the heartbeat?"

Words To Know

alcohol — found in beer, wine, whiskey, gin, liquor

- She drank too much **alcohol**. She was drunk and wrecked her car.

drugs — used to cure, treat, or prevent sickness

- Aspirin and Contac are **drugs**. They will help colds.

medicine — used to cure, treat, or prevent sickness

- Cough syrup is a **medicine** that helps stop coughing.

"Yes!" exclaimed Linda. She put the stethoscope in her ears. "Oh! I can hear it! How wonderful!"

"It's a nice strong heartbeat," the nurse said. "I think everything is going well. Look! There's a leg or arm!"

Linda looked. There was a lump on her belly. "She's really kicking — or he!"

Linda and the nurse sat down together. The nurse said, "Now, Linda, tell me what you are eating."

Linda told her. The nurse said, "Try to eat more breakfast. Eat more for lunch, also. You can take food to work with you. But no sweets! No more cake or candy. Be sure you drink four glasses of milk every day."

Linda said, "I will be careful."

The nurse replied, "I am happy that you do not drink coffee or alcohol. You don't smoke, do you?"

"No," replied Linda. She thought about Sandy.

Words To Know

stethoscope — used by a doctor or nurse to listen to the heart and to breathing

- She used a **stethoscope** to listen to his heart.

"Be sure you get enough exercise. You should walk two or three miles a day," the nurse said.

"I walk a lot at work and at home. I take care of the chickens and pigs. But Brian and I will also start taking walks," Linda said.

"Good," the nurse said. "Soon you can start taking childbirth lessons. They are given at the hospital. You and your husband can go one night a week. They are free."

"I'm glad Brian can go," said Linda."He can't come here with me. He has to work all day."

"You will both learn about childbirth. You will also learn exercises to prepare you for childbirth," explained the nurse. "Good-bye, now. I'll see you next month."

That evening, Linda and Brian walked along the fence rows. They found a pretty cedar tree. "Let's cut this one for Christmas," said Linda.

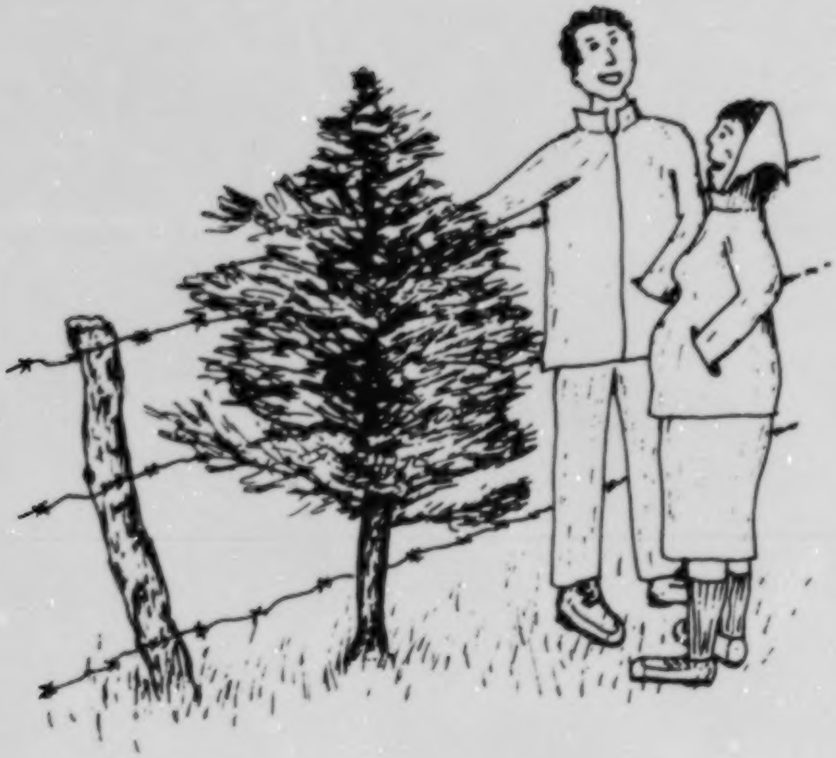
Words To Know

exercise — to use the body so it will be strong

- She **exercises** to lose weight and get strong.

fence row — trees and bushes growing along a fence around a field

- Blackberries and cedar trees grow in **fence rows**.



"All right. Tomorrow I'll bring the ax. Is there any holly in the woods?"

"Yes," Linda replied. "I will cut some Saturday. We can make a wreath for the door."

Words To Know

ax — sharp tool with a handle used to cut wood

- He took the **ax** to the woods. He wanted to cut down a tree.

holly — a bush with green leaves and red berries in the winter

- **Holly** is very pretty at Christmas time.

wreath — a ring of green leaves such as holly and pine, put on the door at Christmas time

- We make **wreaths** of pine and holly at Christmas time.

Christmas was a happy time. Linda and Brian visited Linda's parents. Then they visited Brian's parents. Their parents were very happy about the baby. It would be the first grandchild in the family. Brian said, "Our parents will spoil our baby!"

"No," said Linda. "They will give our baby lots of love. Babies need lots of love."

Linda and Brian had lots of company in their little house. The Christmas tree sparkled with lights and bright glass balls. The kitchen was filled with spicy Christmas smells. Brian and

Words To Know

grandchild — the child of your son or daughter

- My **grandchild** is very pretty. My son is her father.

company — visitors; people who come to see you

- We like to have a lot of **company** at our house.

sparkled — to shine or glitter

- The Christmas tree lights **sparkled** at night.

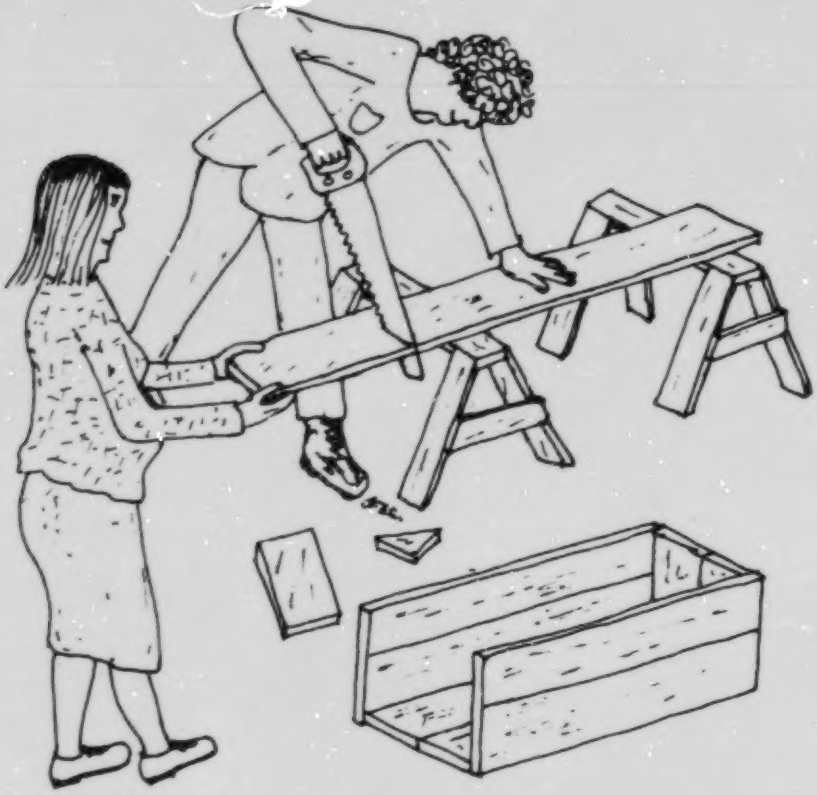
spicy — smells sweet, like cloves, ginger, and cinnamon

- The pie smells very **spicy**. It has cloves and cinnamon in it.

Linda both worked on the cedar chest. The smell of the cedar wood perfumed the house. Linda finished patching the quilt top.

"I have to put the quilt on the frame," she said. "But we don't have room!"

"Let's hang it from the ceiling," said Brian.



Words To Know

perfumed — made something smell sweet

- The roses **perfumed** the house. They made it smell nice.

ceiling — the inside top of a room

- The **ceiling** in our house is too low. Tall people hit their heads.

"When you are not quilting, we can pull it up. It will be out of the way."

"That's a good idea," answered Linda.

Christmas and New Year's passed. Now the weather was getting bad. Snow was in the air. The trees were bare and the fields were brown.

"Only two more months till the baby comes!" said Linda one evening as she bent over the quilting frame. "Our childbirth classes start Wednesday."

"Oh, I don't know," said Brian. He looked worried.

"What's the matter, Brian?" asked Linda.

"I will feel silly going to childbirth classes!" admitted Brian.

Linda laughed. "Don't worry! All the husbands go. You'll like it. Just wait and see!"

To Be Continued

Words To Know

weather — how hot, cold, and wet it is

- The **weather** in Tennessee in the winter is very cold and wet.

Find Out More

Birth Defects— Cause and Prevention

Nine out of ten babies are born healthy and normal. One baby out of ten is born with a birth defect. A birth defect means that there is something wrong with a baby. The body may not be normal, or the brain may not be normal.

Some babies weigh less than five pounds at birth. They are more likely to have birth defects. Some birth defects are inherited from the mother or father. Some birth defects happen while the baby is growing inside the mother's body.

The first 45 days of pregnancy are the most important. During that time, most of the baby's body and insides take shape. The arms, legs, hands, feet, eyes, ears, face, brain, and heart all grow then. Sometimes there are mistakes. Things the mother eats, drinks, or smokes can cause mistakes during this time.

Words To Know

inherited — what makes you look like your parents

- She **inherited** her blue eyes and brown hair from her mother.

In the 1960's, some women were given the wrong medicine by doctors. They took it when they first got pregnant to stop morning sickness. Some of their babies were born without arms or legs. The medicine caused the babies to grow wrong.

Many other drugs and medicines can hurt the growing baby. Even aspirin, alcohol, cigarettes, and caffeine can hurt the baby. Women should always be careful about taking medicine or drugs.

The right kind of food is also important for the growth of the baby. A bad diet may cause a baby to be born too small or with a mental problem.

If a woman gets German measles when she first gets pregnant, the baby can be born deaf or blind. Most children now get shots to keep them

Words To Know

caffeine — a drug found in cola drinks, coffee, tea, and chocolate that keeps you awake

- Now you can buy Coke without **caffeine**. It doesn't keep you awake.

mental — in the mind; how you think

- My little boy has a **mental** problem. He learns very slowly.

from getting German measles. All women who plan to have babies should be sure they have had this shot.

This all sounds bad. But remember, most babies are born healthy and normal. Good prenatal care will help the baby grow right. If a woman thinks she is pregnant, she should go to the doctor right away. But a woman may already be six weeks along before she knows she is pregnant. And the first six weeks of pregnancy are the most important for the growth of the baby.

So women who plan to become mothers should be careful *all the time* about food, medicine, drugs, and smoking.

Words To Know

German measles — a sickness with a low fever, lasts about three days, causes red spots on the skin; also called rubella

- The Health Department gives shots that keep you from getting **German measles**.

Caution! Protect Your Growing Baby!

When you are pregnant, the only food your baby gets is from the food you eat. But remember, *everything* you eat, drink, or smoke goes to your baby.

If you think you are pregnant, be careful with:

1. *Cigarettes*. Mothers who smoke a lot have smaller babies. Smaller babies are more likely to have health problems. Small babies may later have learning problems in school.
2. *Beer, Liquor, all Alcohol*. A pregnant mother who drinks a lot may have a baby with birth defects. Slow learning in a child may be caused by too much drinking during pregnancy.
3. *Drugs and Medicines*. This includes prescription drugs from the doctor and also medicine you can buy at the store without a prescription. This includes aspirin, antacids, laxatives, cough syrup, sleeping pills, antibiotics, Tylenol, tranquilizers, and even vitamins. Only take medicine and vitamins if your doctor tells you to. Be sure

your doctor knows that you are pregnant. Many drugs and medicines taken during pregnancy can cause very bad problems in newborn babies. Most birth defects are caused during the first three months of pregnancy, when the baby's body is being made. The wrong medicine could make the body grow the wrong way. Even if you just think that you *may* be pregnant, be careful with medicine.

4. *Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, and Cola Drinks*. These all contain caffeine. A pregnant woman should not drink caffeine drinks. A lot of caffeine may hurt the baby. Some cola drinks are now caffeine-free. Pepsi-Free, Sprite, and caffeine-free Coke don't have any caffeine in them. They are OK to drink.
5. *Marijuana, Angel Dust, Speed, Uppers, Downers, other Illegal Drugs*. These can all hurt the health of a pregnant mother and the health of the baby.
6. *X-Rays*. X-rays can cause birth defects. Do not take any X-rays unless your doctor says you must. X-rays are most dangerous

to the baby during the first three months of pregnancy. If you think you *may* be pregnant, tell your doctor or dentist not to X-ray you.

The New Baby

Part 4. A baby is born

"I still feel silly," grumbled Brian. Linda and Brian were driving down the mountain. They were going to the childbirth class at the hospital. It was a cold winter evening. "Why do we have to take pillows and blankets? Are we going to sleep?"

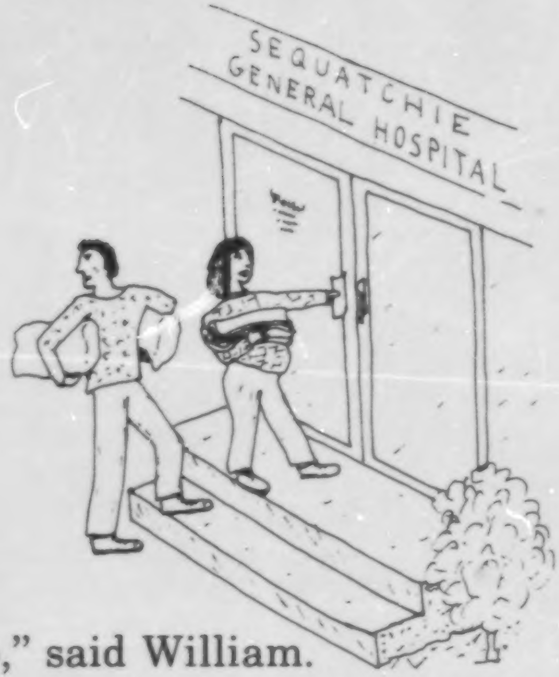
"No, we're not going to sleep!" exclaimed Linda. "We will do exercises. There will be other men there. I know you want to learn about the baby. So don't worry. I just hope the exercises help me. My back hurts now. I can't sleep well."

Linda was getting very large and heavy. The baby was due in two months. Now Linda and Brian wanted to learn all about childbirth. They would go to six classes. Tonight was the first class. Brian was nervous about going.

Words To Know

grumbled — fussed; argued; complained

- He **grumbled** because he did not want to go to the childbirth class.



Finally, they got to the hospital. Linda got out. "It feels good to stand up," she said. They took the pillows and blankets and went inside. Six couples were already there. Brian knew two of the men.

"I see you are here, too," said William.

"Yes, I'm glad to see you. I feel silly," said Brian.

Just then, the teacher came in. She introduced everyone. She said, "I'm glad so many couples are here. You will learn about how a baby grows before it is born. You will learn about the birth. I will teach you exercises. They will make you mothers feel better. The fathers will help.

"I will teach you special exercises to help you

Words To Know

introduced — told someone's name

- She **introduced** her boyfriend to her mother. She said, "Mother, this is John. John, this is my mother, Mrs. Williams."

relax. I will also show you special ways to breathe. This will help you during labor and childbirth. You fathers will also learn. You will teach your wives to relax and breathe in special ways. I hope you fathers will stay with your wives in the hospital during labor and delivery. Your wives will need you to help them relax and breathe."

Words To Know

relax — to make your body loose and easy; not nervous

- I can sleep good when I **relax**. Having a baby does not hurt if you **relax**.

breathe — to take air in and out of the body

- He will **breathe** hard when he runs.

labor — contractions of the uterus in a pregnant woman during childbirth

- She was in **labor** for 12 hours before the baby was born.

contractions — when the muscles in the uterus get tight to push the baby out during childbirth

- Her **contractions** were ten minutes apart when she went to the hospital.

uterus — where the baby grows inside the mother; womb

- A baby lives inside the mother in the **uterus** for nine months.

delivery — the birth of the baby; when the baby comes out of the mother's body

- The doctor helped in the **delivery** of the baby.

Brian raised his hand. "Will there be a lot of pain? Will she scream?"

The nurse said, "If you and your wife learn the exercises and breathing, there will not be a lot of pain. You can work together to have the baby. It is hard work. But you can do it. You can both watch the baby being born. It is very beautiful."

Brian felt tears in his eyes. He reached over and took Linda's hand. He loved her very much. He wanted to share the birth of their baby with her.

Linda and Brian went to the childbirth classes every week. Linda got bigger and bigger. The exercises helped her to feel good. She and Brian practiced the special breathing and the exercises every day. One evening they were driving home from the class. Brian put his arm around Linda. He said, "The men now like the lessons. We are all learning so much. Men need to learn about babies, too. I am happy the doctor will let me stay with you for the birth."

Brian and Linda finally finished the cedar chest. Linda had almost finished the quilt. The baby's room was ready. It was almost time!

At the next lesson, the teacher talked about breastfeeding the baby. She said, "Mother's milk is made for your baby. It has many important things in it. It protects the baby from sickness and disease. A breastfed baby grows better. Breast milk is always clean and warm. Breastfeeding gives a baby the mother's warmth and love."

Linda and Brian talked about breastfeeding on the way home.

Linda said, "None of my friends breastfeed their babies. They give them bottles."

Brian said, "My mother breastfed all of us. I thought it was old-fashioned. But it sounds like the best way to feed a baby."

Linda said, "I think so too. I was afraid you wouldn't like it."

Brian laughed. "Sounds great! I won't have to get up at night to heat the bottles and feed the baby!"

Words To Know

old-fashioned — keeping to the old ways or ideas

- It is **old-fashioned** to wear long dresses.

Linda finally stopped working at the zipper factory. Only two more weeks to go! She felt very healthy. She went to the doctor every week.

At her next visit, the doctor said, "Well, it won't be long now! You can go into labor any day."

That night, Linda woke up at two o'clock. "Brian!" she exclaimed. "I feel something!"

Brian sat up in bed quickly. "Is it time? Shall we go to the hospital?"

"No, we'll wait," said Linda. "Time my contractions."

The contractions were twenty minutes apart. Linda slept between them. Brian could not sleep. He got up and built a fire. The contractions got stronger. Linda got out of bed. She took a shower. Brian called the doctor.

The doctor said, "You are on the mountain. You should come soon. It is too far to wait. Come when the contractions are five minutes apart."

In an hour they were ready to leave. "Do you have everything?" asked Brian. He was very nervous. "Let's hurry!"

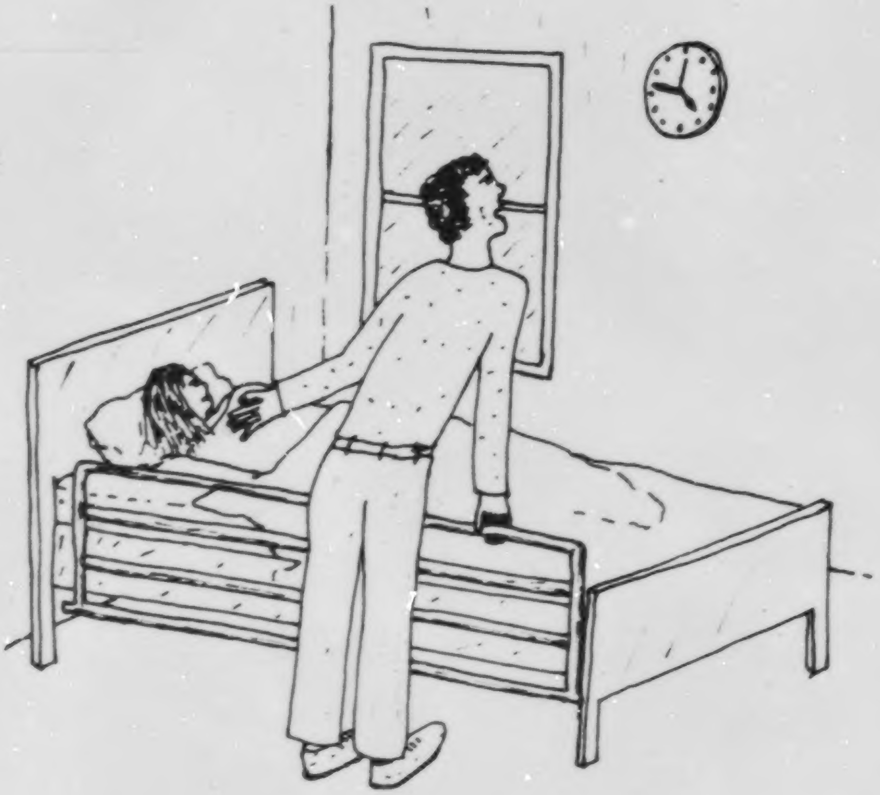
"We have plenty of time," said Linda. "But my contractions are getting stronger! I have to do the special breathing."

They got to the hospital. "I will stay with my wife," said Brian. "I have had the childbirth classes."

"All right," said the nurse. She took them to the labor room. It had a bed and a big chair. Music was playing.

"Now we can just relax and breathe and wait," said Linda. Soon she was breathing very fast. Brian made her relax. He timed her breathing. He rubbed her back.

Brian said, "I'm glad we practiced every day. This is hard work."



The doctor came in. He watched Brian and Linda working together. He said, "You two are working very well together. We will not have to use any medicine. I will check Linda now." He checked her. He listened to the baby's heartbeat. The contractions were very strong now. The doctor said, "It won't be long. Let's get ready for the delivery."

The doctor and Brian put on white hospital gowns. They wore white caps. They even wore special shoes. They put white masks over their faces.

Now Linda was ready. They all went into the delivery room. Linda started to push the baby out. She pushed hard. "Good work!" said the doctor. "I see the head!" he shouted.

Soon the baby's head was out. Then suddenly their baby was born! Linda and Brian both laughed and cried. The doctor and nurse cheered. It was a girl! And she was the most beautiful baby in the whole world.

The doctor put the wet baby in Linda's arms. Brian put his arms around Linda and the baby. Now they were really a family!

Find Out More

Childbirth Classes

A pregnant mother and the father should take childbirth lessons. They teach couples about pregnancy, health and nutrition, and childbirth. They teach special ways to relax and breathe. This helps the mother during labor and childbirth. The father learns to help. He can stay with the mother and help her in labor and during the birth.

Ask the doctor, County Health Department, or hospital about classes. The classes are usually free. Most couples start the lessons when the woman is seven months pregnant.

Breastfeeding

Breast milk is Nature's best food. Here are more good reasons to breastfeed your baby.

1. Breast milk is always warm and clean.
2. Breast milk is free.
3. The baby always gets the right amount.
4. The baby can suck as long as he or she wants to.
5. Breast milk protects the baby against many germs and diseases.
6. It is easy. You don't have to measure or wash anything. You can stay in bed and feed your baby.
7. It is fun. You can give your baby love and warmth and food.
8. Breastfed babies do not have allergies.

Words To Know

allergies — sickness caused by food, dust, flowers, or animals

- My son has **allergies** to chocolate and cat hair. He gets sick if he eats chocolate. He also gets sick if he pets the cat.

If You Want to Know More About Breastfeeding and Childbirth

1. Ask the librarian for books on breastfeeding and childbirth.
2. Talk to the nurse at the County Health Department.
3. Call the *La Leche League*. This is a group of women who know a lot about breastfeeding. They have meetings to teach about breastfeeding. Ask the Health Department or your doctor for their telephone number.
4. Talk to women who breastfed their babies.

In Dunlap

Childbirth Classes

Childbirth classes are given at the Dunlap Hospital. They are also given at hospitals in Chattanooga. They are free. Call the hospital, your doctor, or the Sequatchie County Health Department to find out more.

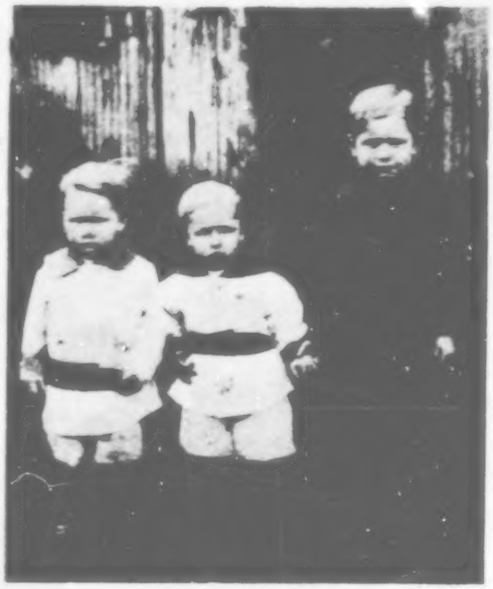
Breastfeeding

The nurse at the County Health Department can give you advice, help, and books on breastfeeding.

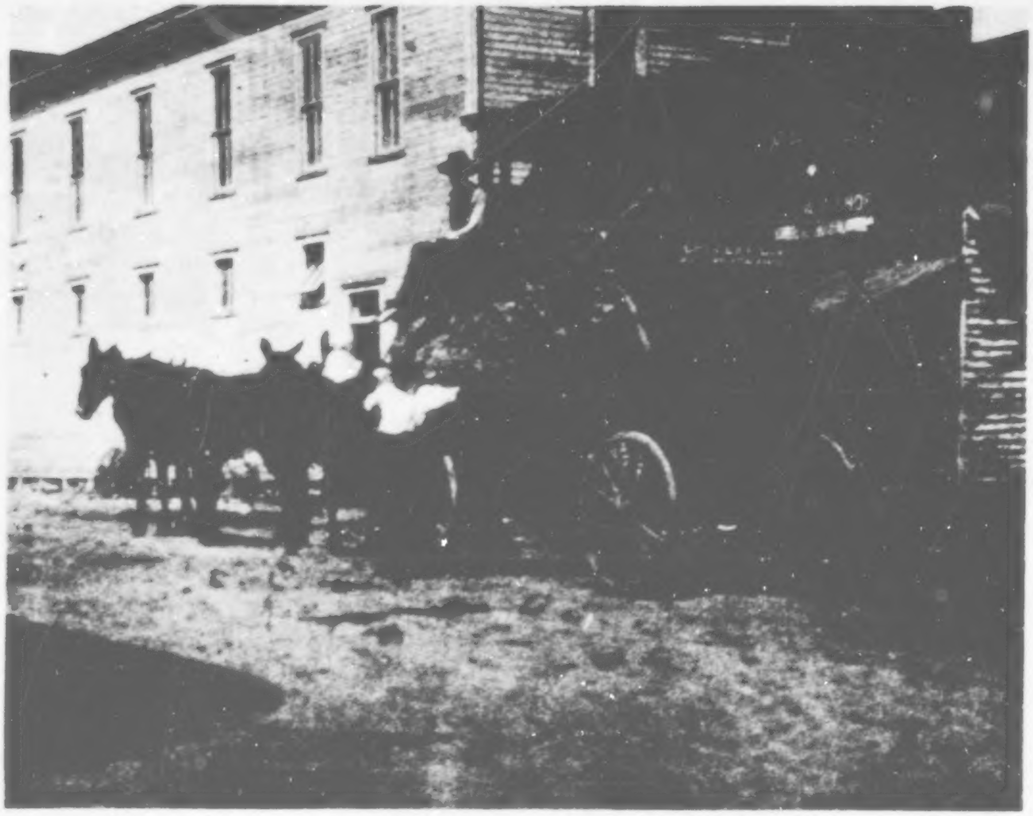
The *La Leche League* meets every month in Chattanooga. They have books on breastfeeding. They have meetings every month to talk about breastfeeding. You can call them for advice. It is long distance from Dunlap. You can call Barbara Northcutt at 1-842-7351 or Fran Hiestand at 1-344-9270.

Crayton Mosley

Crayton Mosley has lived in the Sequatchie area all his life. He is now 87 years old. He was born on the mountain on December 10th, 1896. When he was a boy, his family moved down to the valley. He lived on a farm in Daus for many years. He worked as a coal miner and a farmer. Later, he worked in the schools. He now lives alone in Dunlap. This is Mr. Mosley's story.



"My daddy was a timberman. We lived on the mountain till I was 13 years old. All of us boys and girls was born there on the mountain. We lived on beyond where John Henry lived. We was all born there in one big log house; had a kitchen off to the side. We kids slept upstairs. There was nine boys and a girl. All borned in that house. Mother didn't have a single doctor with none of them. We had one little boy

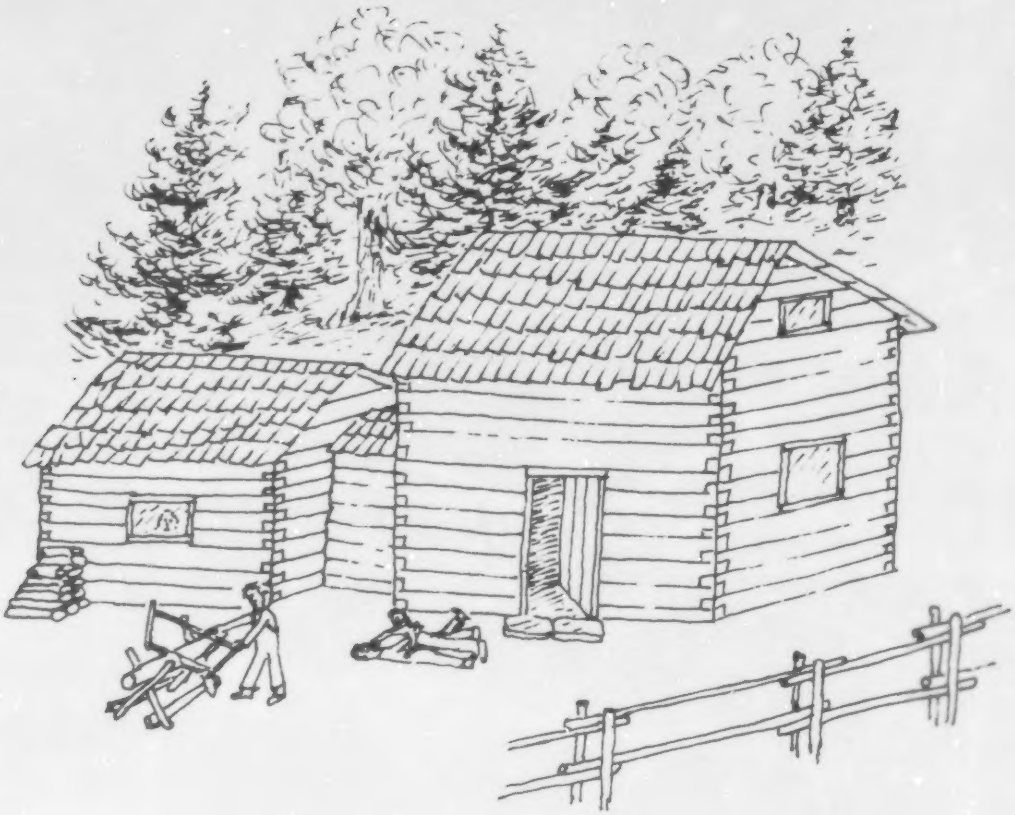


My daddy was a timberman.

Words To Know

timberman — a person who cuts trees and saws lumber for a living

- My daddy worked at a sawmill for many years. He was a **timberman**.



die—the last one—named Grady. He was buried down in the Cookston graveyard. I bought some rocks to put up down there on his grave.

"I was almost the youngest. My sister and this one that died was younger than me. My brother Emmett was oldest. Fred was next. Claude was next. Jesse was next. Then Frank, Grover, Laurence, me, Sally, and little Grady.

"Emmett was born in the same year that they was married. They had a baby nearly every year. Until they got down to me. They skipped four years before I was born. They would tease me about it. They said they was about to get out of the notion! Then Sally was four years younger than me."

"We had a fine orchard on the mountain. We had apple trees. We would put the apples in a barrel and cover it with leaves. We could go out there in the wintertime and have apples to eat.

"We'd have a big garden. We'd put up a 50-gallon barrel full of kraut every year.

"We had hogs. No telling how many wild hogs and tame hogs we'd have. They'd fatten on the mast (acorns and other nuts in the woods). Then we'd put them up and feed them on corn for just a little while. That'd make the meat better. We'd fill our smokehouse full of ham and shoulders. We'd render up 50-pound cans of lard.

"We'd pick blackberries and blueberries. Mother would can them. No telling how many cans of blackberries Mother would put up.

Words To Know

notion — idea

- I've got a good **notion** to quit this job!

render up — to cook the lard out of fat from a hog

- After we killed the hog, we had to **render up** the lard.

"There was nothing to do but work. But we lived good. We didn't have much money. No one had much money then. But we didn't get hungry. We had plenty to eat.

"Then we sold that mountain farm. We sold it for $2000. We gave $2200 for the farm in the valley. We about never got that $200 paid! (He laughs.) We finally did. And that was where I lived till I got married."

"When I married the Thurman girl, her daddy asked me to come and live with them. We lived with him 14 years till he died. The old man enjoyed it. He gave my wife all his farm when he died. It was 225 acres of farmland and woods.

"When he died in 1928, I bought a little sawmill. That was when the depression days were on. Hard to get a dollar out of anything. People was working for 17 dollars and a quarter a month. I *made* my job. I'd haul in logs and saw

Words To Know

depression — a time in the 1930's when many people could not get jobs and there was very little money

- During the **depression**, many people had to beg for food.

them and I'd build houses for people. Two rooms and a side room for maybe $500. I built eight of them here in the depression days, and I sold them. Sent my girl to college for two years. Sent my boy to business and mechanic school.

"Then my boy had to go to the service. That was for World War II in 1941. He had education enough that he went from private to master sergeant in a month. He went to the Philippines. He returned home safely. He didn't have to fight."

"I'm proud of my life. I've never done anything wrong. Worked at every kind of job you can think of. Cut hair as a barber; pressed clothes; laid blocks and bricks; built several houses; worked on the old Sears Roebuck building in Chattanooga; farmed; had 21 years experience in the mines; have a mine foreman's certificate; have eight years credit at the county schools. I was never fired off of a job or laid off till it was finished.

"Grady Griffith was the best boss I ever had. He told me, 'Crayton, you'd do what I told you to do even if you knew it was wrong!' I think that's what anybody ought to do that's working. Do what the boss tells you to do. Don't argue with him cause he's the boss. And that's the way I did. Never was fired, never belonged to any unions. Worked in the mines. Drove a mule in the mines. They told me to pay my union dues. I told them I

Drove a mule in the mines.

didn't join anything, didn't want to join anything. The man said just to pay my dues and forget about joining. That's the way I worked in the mines."

"I had a good living made up from all those years. We sold our farm and moved into town. Then my wife died. She was all crippled up with the arthritis. Well, I'm making it all right. But it's lonesome here. I'd sure like to have company."

Words To Know

union — a group of workers who join together to protect their interests

- Many people who work in factories belong to **unions**.

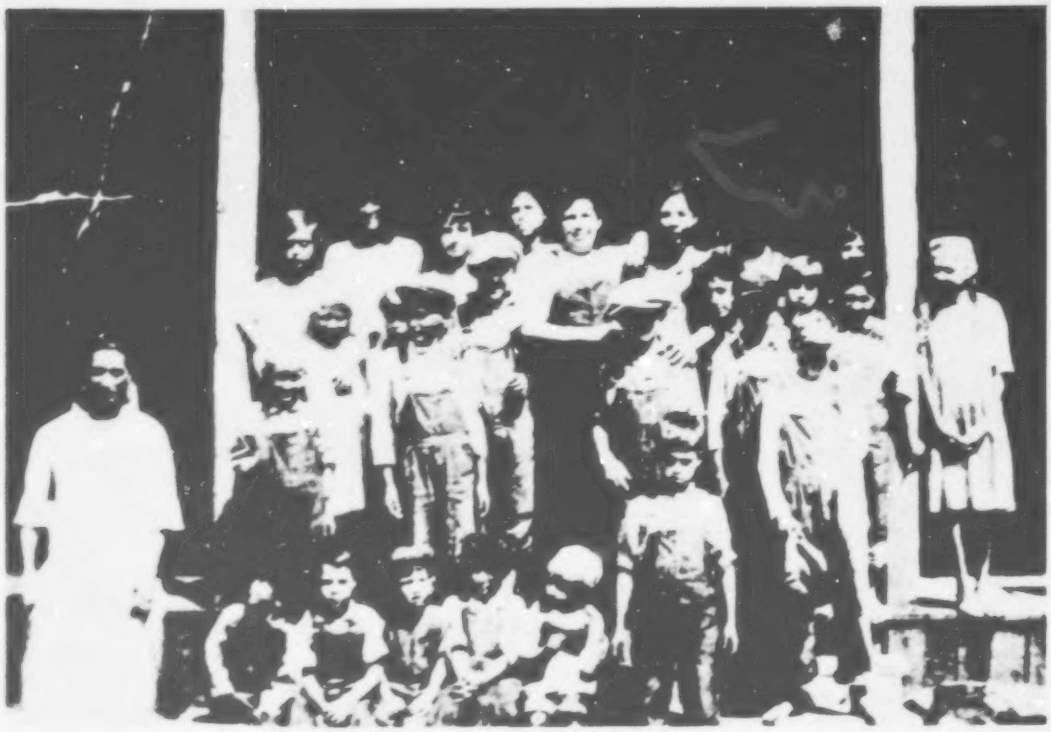
arthritis — a sickness of old people causing crippling and pain in the bones

- My mother has a lot of pain from **arthritis**.

Going to School

"Our school was out there on the mountain. We had a little building about 14 by 14, I guess. That was all the education we got. We had teachers out there every year. It wouldn't be but for about two or three months; then they'd run out of money. They didn't have money to have long school like they do now.

"After we moved to the valley I got a little more schooling. Down there at Cartwright there was a school called Liberty. I went to school there.



Down there at Cartwright was a school called Liberty.

"About the most I learned though was when they'd have subscription school. Those Hackworth's down there at Cartwright, they had some girls that taught school. They'd go around after school was out and teach for one dollar a month. We'd go about two months that way. Daddy would get me and Sister Sally to go. I learned about as much under them Hackworth's as I did going to regular school.

"They had regular school in August and September. Then they'd have subscription school in October and November before the weather got too bad. I got up about the seventh grade. Of course, they didn't have grades and tests like they do now. I learned a right smart."

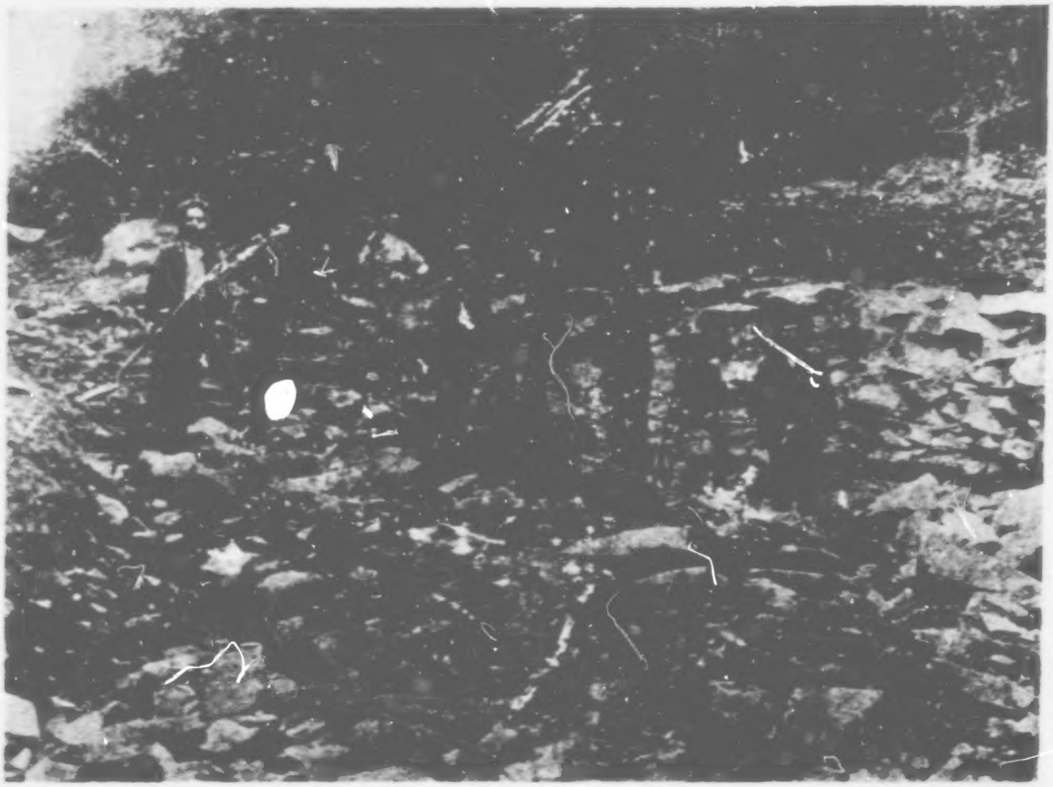
Words To Know

subscription — promising to take and pay for something

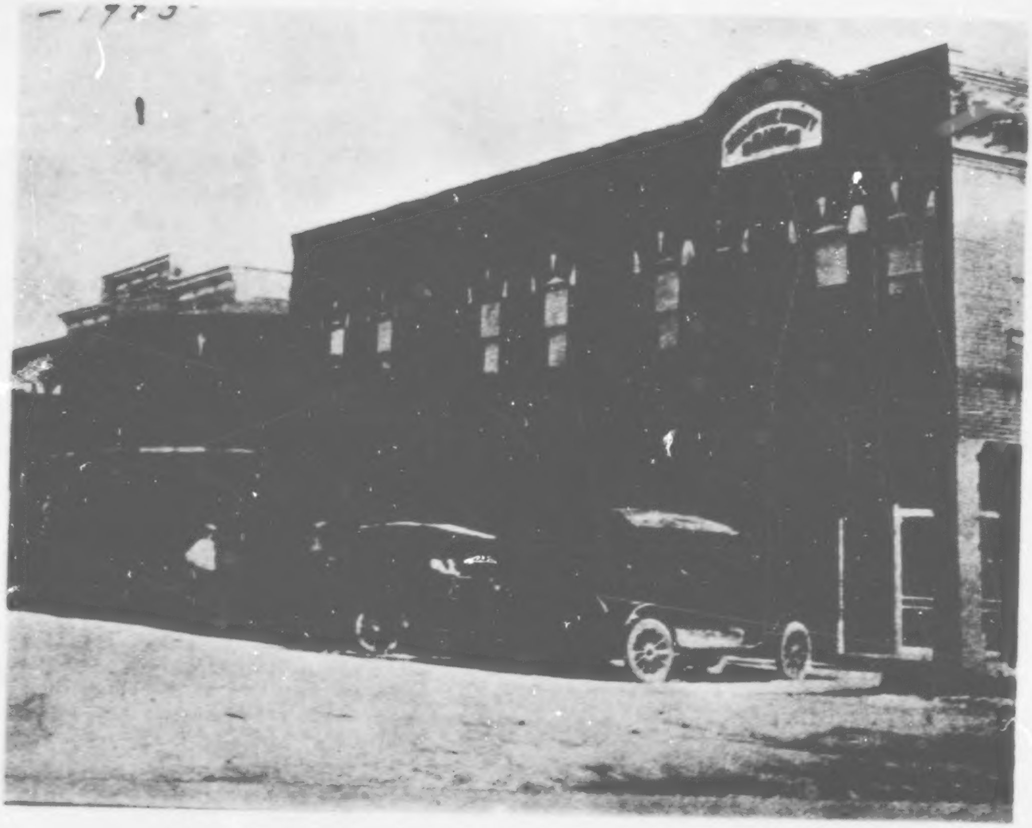
- In a **subscription** school, you have to pay the teacher.

Working in the Coal Mines

"I helped build the incline down at Cartwright. I worked at that mine for, I guess, 21 years. We called it the Dishpan Mine. Palmetto Coal Company bought that mine in 1922. I bought a Ford car that same year. I got a job down there as a carpenter. Helped put up the tipple across Dry Creek. The tipple dumped the coal into the train cars. I put in the scales to weigh the coal there. Then we worked up the mountain and put in the rails and the trip. A trip is a coal car that



I helped build the incline down at Cartwright.



I bought a Ford car that same year.
This picture shows all of the cars in Dunlap in 1923.

Words To Know

incline — a steep railway cut from the coal mines at the top of the mountains down to the valley

- The coal was put in large cars (called trips or monitors) on rails at the top of the **incline**. The trips were fastened with cables. The cables let the full trip go down on the rails and pulled the empty trip back up. The coal was dumped into train cars or trucks by the tipple at the bottom of the incline. The inclines are not used anymore. Now, large coal trucks pick up the coal at the mines and drive it down the roads. But you can still see where the inclines ran in several places along the sides of the Sequatchie Valley.

carries the coal down the incline. It'd hold 12 tons of coal. It'd ride on those rails down the incline.

"We had to cut through that bluff. I was one of the steel drivers. My partner was Hugh Pendergrast. We drove steel through that bluff with a sledge hammer hitting a drill. Another feller would set under it turning that drill with his hands. (He laughs.) Hugh would hit it and I would hit it. We never had an accident. We went through that bluff!

"Then I went to working in the mines. I built coal cars to haul the coal out. Then I worked to keep the air going into the mines. Then I helped the blacksmith shoe the mules. Had 14 head of mules to keep shod and keep going. The mules

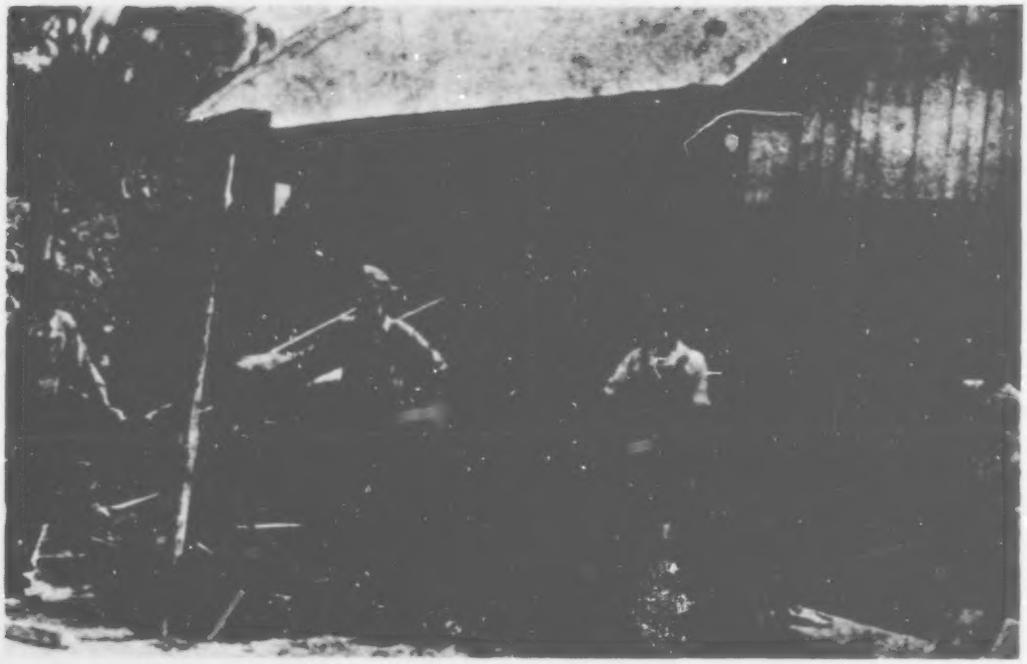
Words To Know

steel driving — driving steel bits (sharp, cutting tools) into solid rock for dynamiting

- A **steel driving** man does this work. The bits cut holes in the rock. Then dynamite is put in the holes. This breaks off large pieces of rock. Today, this is done by machines. But back in the 1920's, men still drove the steel bits in by hitting them with sledge hammers.

sledge hammer — a large heavy iron hammer for hard work like breaking rock

- I used a **sledge hammer** to break up the rock in the road.



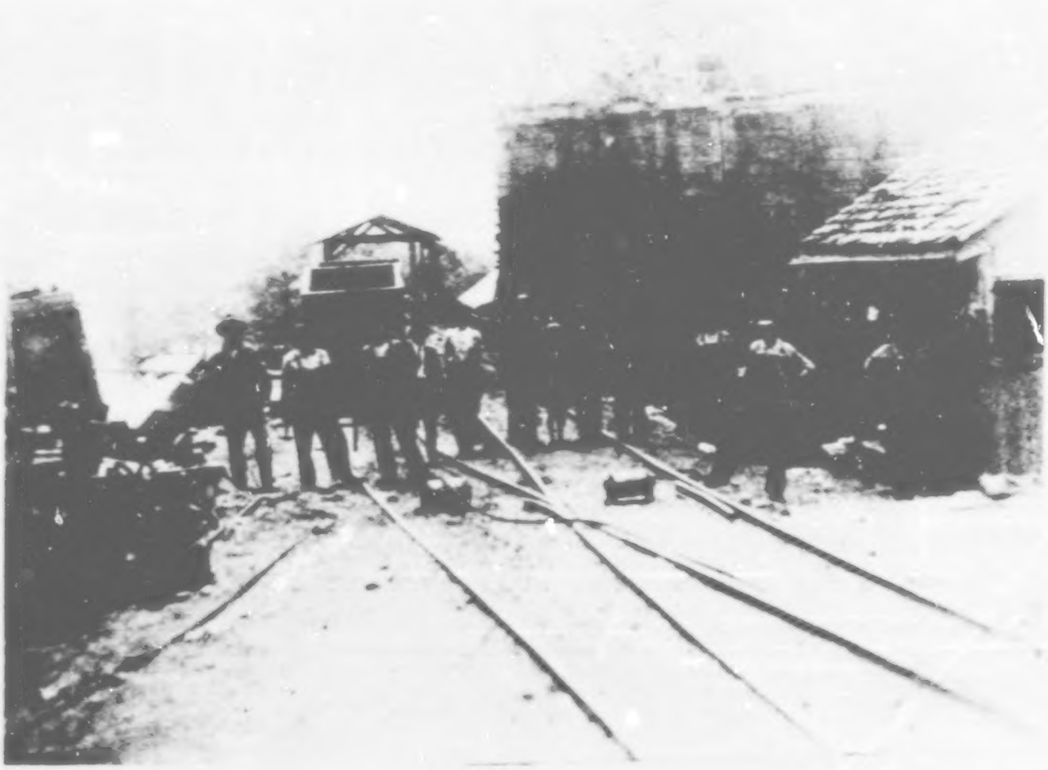
Then I helped the blacksmith shoe the mules.

hauled that coal out. Then the blacksmith got another job and left it all up to me. I did all the blacksmith work.

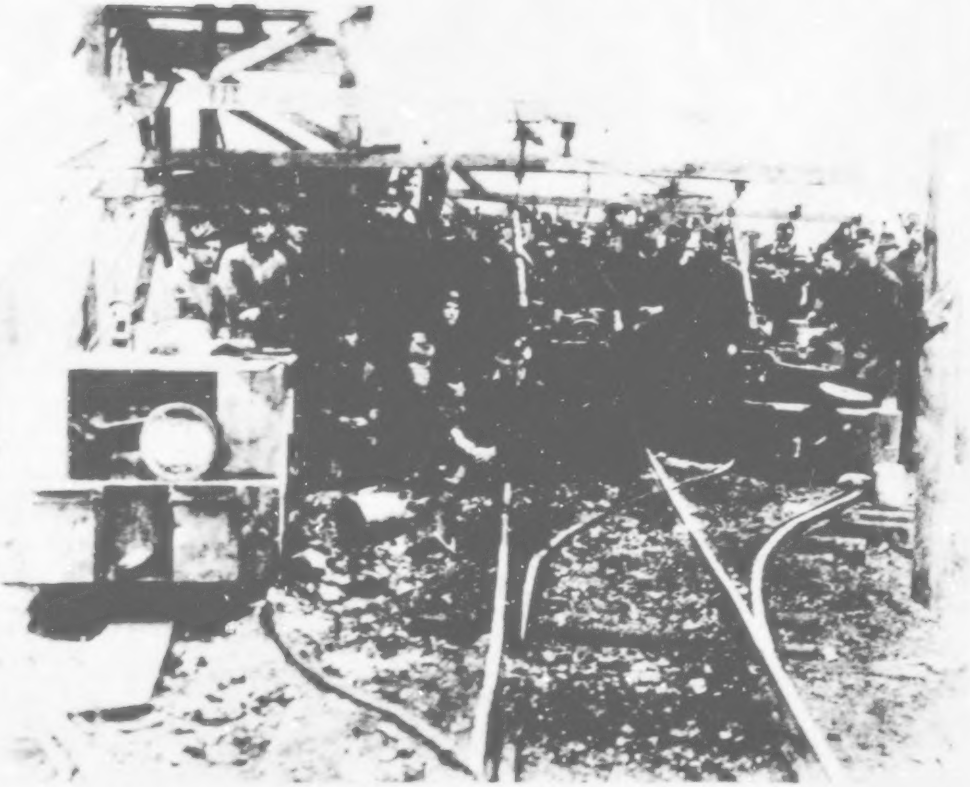
"The cable holding the trip went around a big drum. The drum was two big wheels. The cable went around the wheels about eight times. I ran the drum when the drum man wasn't there. It was my job to run it down the mountain. We had wooden blocks bolted down to keep the drum from turning too fast. I kept it going steady down the mountain."

"Then I helped build several of the homes in Cartwright. I helped build the old hotel that burned down. When they'd call me to come to the mines to do something, I'd ride the trip up. It was very dangerous. I rode it; I don't know how many times. Then one day the cable broke and tore the trip all to pieces. Some of the pieces were in the tops of the trees around there!

"The boss man told me, 'Crayton, we've got to fix that trip so we can run on Monday. You're the blacksmith and we'll need you tomorrow.'



I'd ride the trip up.

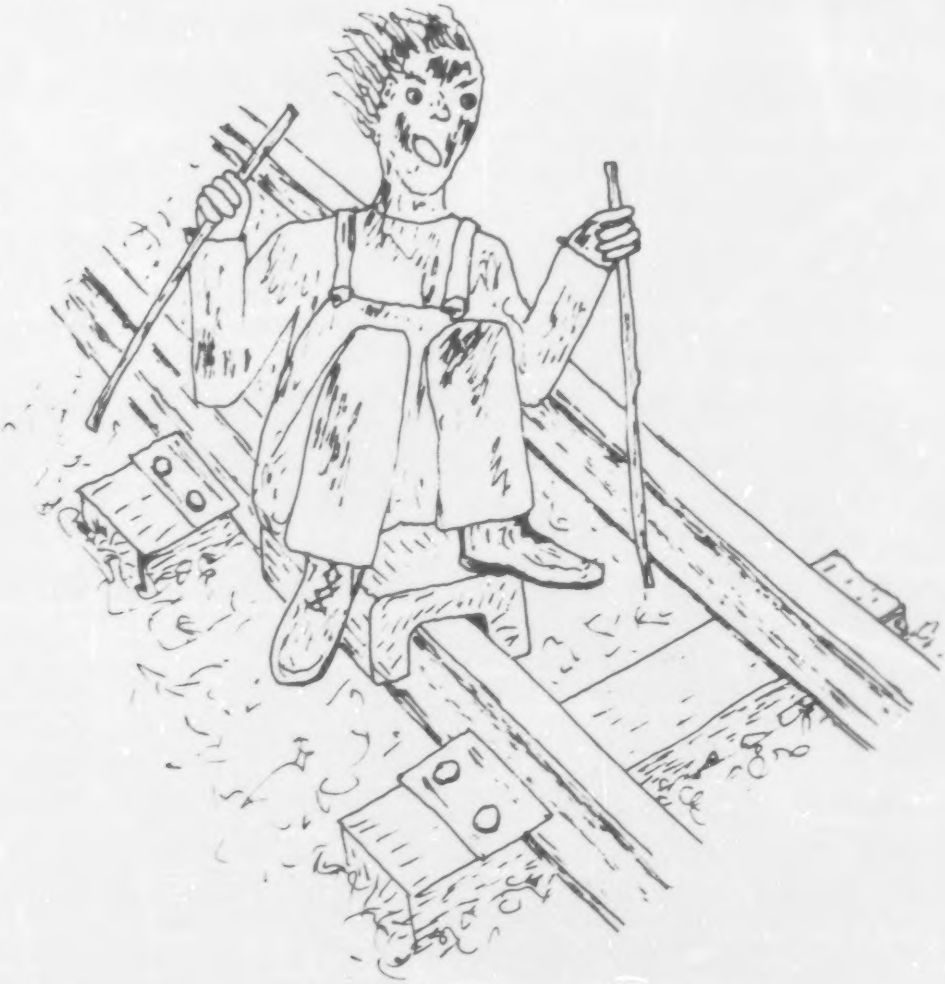


We've got to fix that trip so we can run on Monday.

"Well, the next day was a Sunday. I never had to work on Sundays. I said, 'I won't work on Sunday. I go to church on Sundays. I'll give my job to somebody if they want it. If you want to put somebody in my place that'll be perfectly all right.'

"He said, 'No, sir. You be back here Monday morning. We'll make out!' "

"We used to come down the incline on *mining horses.* They were pieces of metal and wood that

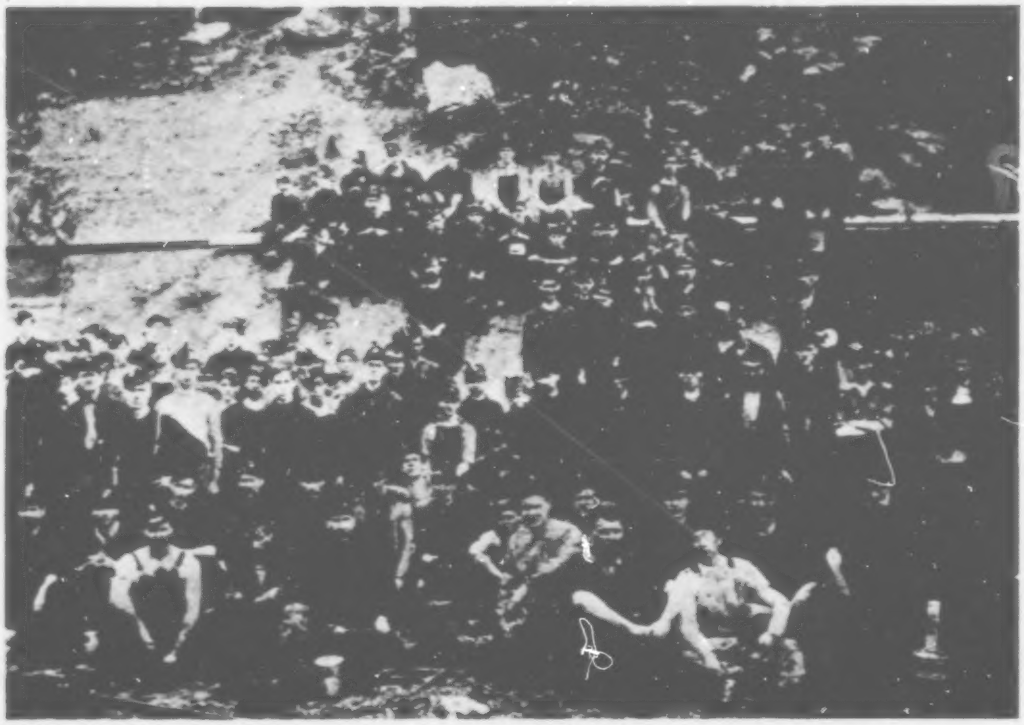


set on the rail. I made them in the shop. I'd charge extra for them. They'd give me a dollar to make them. They were made of a little block of wood about eight inches wide and ten inches long. I'd put a piece of iron on them to fit down over the rail. I'd put a roller on the back of the board. They'd sit down on that and take two sticks and go down that incline in a minute or two, just flying. I'd go down in a minute and a half, wouldn't want to go any faster. I rode it down when I worked up there.

"The man that owned the mine was going to race to see how fast he could go down. It was a mile. He wanted to go a mile a minute. Well, it wrecked with him. They had to take him to the hospital! Skinned him all over. (He laughs.)

"I never did wreck. I wouldn't ride fast enough. I could stop it with one foot. But when you got to going 30 or 40 miles an hour, you know, you couldn't stop it.

"Used to be nearly 100 men worked up there. There'd be just a row of them all the way up and



Used to be nearly 100 men worked up there.

down the mountain riding down on them horses. Then they'd climb back up the next morning.

"Sometimes some mean school boys would put oil or soap on the rails. It was dangerous. You couldn't stop."

"I was top paid as a company worker and a blacksmith. I got four dollars and a half an hour. I was saving a little money. One day my wife told her daddy that she'd like for him to haul in some logs and get some lumber sawed. We needed a better house and someday she wanted me to build one. Her daddy looked up at her and said, 'Why can't he build it now?'

"She said, 'We ain't got money enough now.'

"He says, 'Well, what he lacks, I've got, and I'd like to live in a better house before I die.'

"He told me that night he'd like for me to build that house. The next morning I put in my resignation to the mines. I never worked for Palmetto again. I had 21 years experience in the mines."

Words To Know

resignation — tells your employer that you are quitting your job

- I was tired of working as a carpenter, so I handed my **resignation** to my boss.

The Civil War

Mr. Mosley's father, father-in-law, and grandfather all lived during the Civil War. Here are some of the stories they told him about the war.

"Now, Mr. Thurman, that's my daddy-in-law, he was just 17 years old during the Civil War. He lived there at Daus. He was picked up by the Yankees and carried off to Nashville. They kept him prisoner, because he wasn't old enough to be in the service. He had to stay in prison until the war was nearly over. Then they turned him loose. They set him free. But he didn't know what to do. That's a long ways to walk home. The Yankee recruiting officer got him to go into the army. They called him for guerrilla warfare. He

Words To Know

recruiting officer — a person in the military who gets people to join up.

- The **recruiting officer** told me I would earn a lot of money if I joined the National Guard.

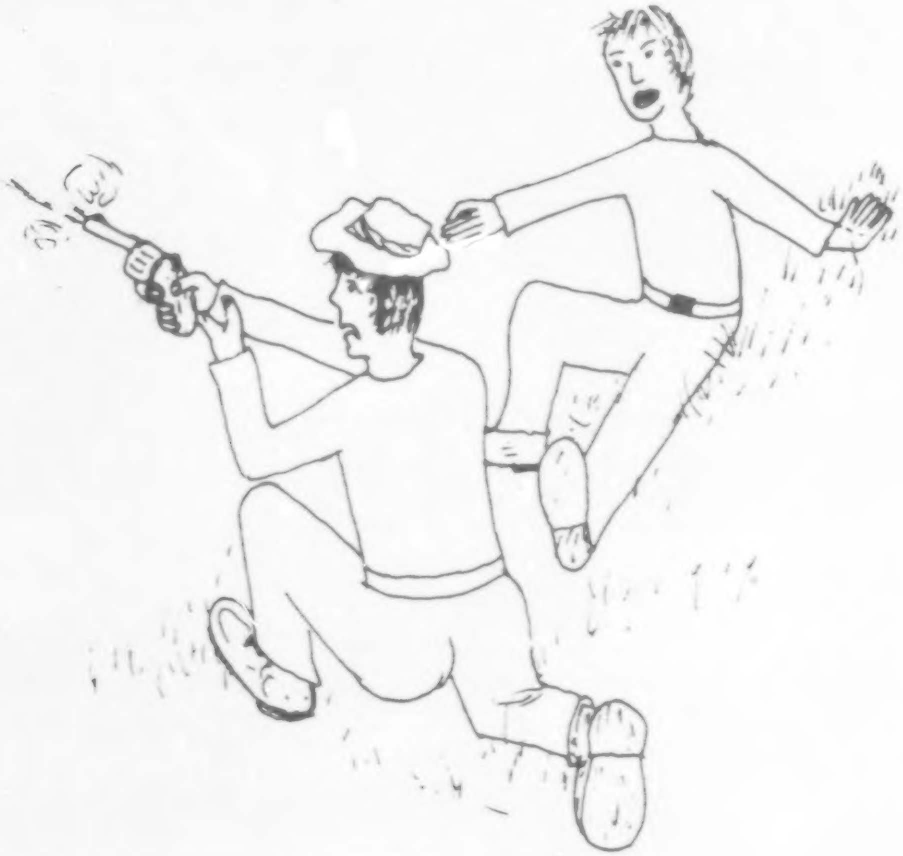
guerrilla — a person who fights in a war, but not with the regular army

- The **guerrillas** hid in the mountains and came down at night to burn houses and shoot people.

hunted the guerrillas all through the mountains.

"The guerrillas were just outlaws. They had no law. They were men that were mad about the war. They fought a long time after the war was over. They'd kill you in a minute. Kill or get killed. When they'd run on those northern people who were settling in the mountains, they'd kill five or six of them. The army finally killed out all of the guerrillas.

"Grandpa Thurman's captain was a man named Rogers. One day they had a guerrilla that they had arrested. The guard was going by him

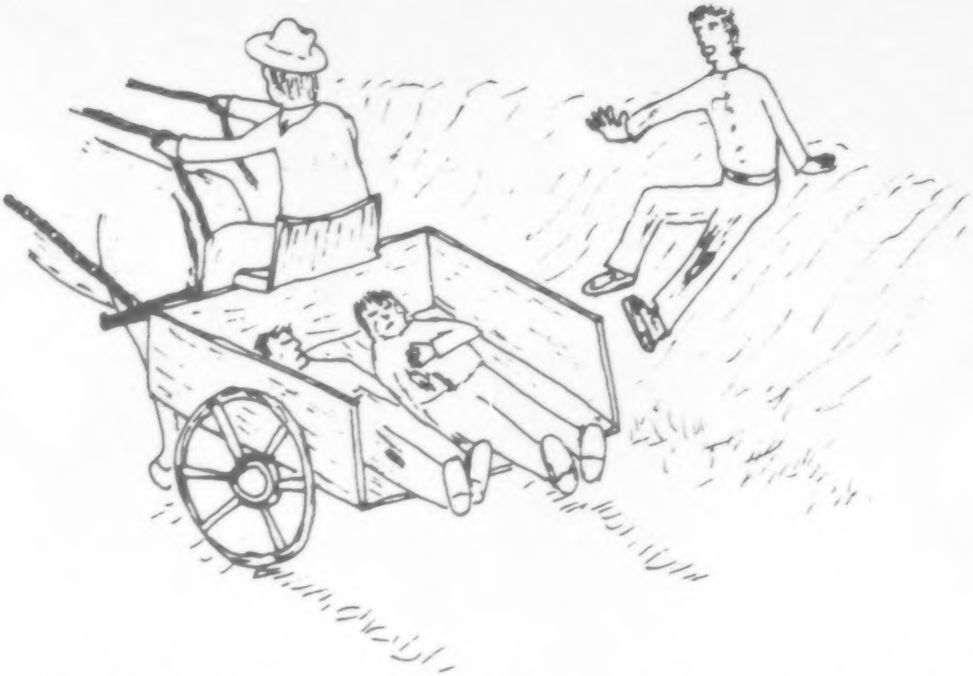


with a pistol in his hand. The prisoner grabbed that pistol. Captain Rogers was riding on a horse right behind him. Instead of shooting the guard beside him, he turned around to kill Captain Rogers. He killed his horse instead, because the Captain jerked the horse's head up. The next shot he killed Captain Rogers. Then they killed the prisoner. But he had already killed the man and the horse."

"Now Grandpa Thurman was riding along with the army then. They had several skirmishes. He was going into battle at Granny White Pike in Nashville and his horse jumped a ditch. There was ice on the road. The horse fell. Grandpa Thurman broke his leg. They carried him up on the bank and laid him there. They put a blanket on him. He laid there all day in the cold ice and snow. They was fighting nearby. He could hear the guns shooting. They was hauling out the

Words To Know

skirmish — a small fight between small groups of soldiers
- The Rebel scouts had a **skirmish** with a small group of Yankees.



wounded. But they didn't have time to fool with him. He hollered to an old farmer and asked him to put him in his wagon and take him to the camp. He was freezing to death. The farmer carried him to the camp. They dressed his leg. They fixed him up. But he was crippled then."

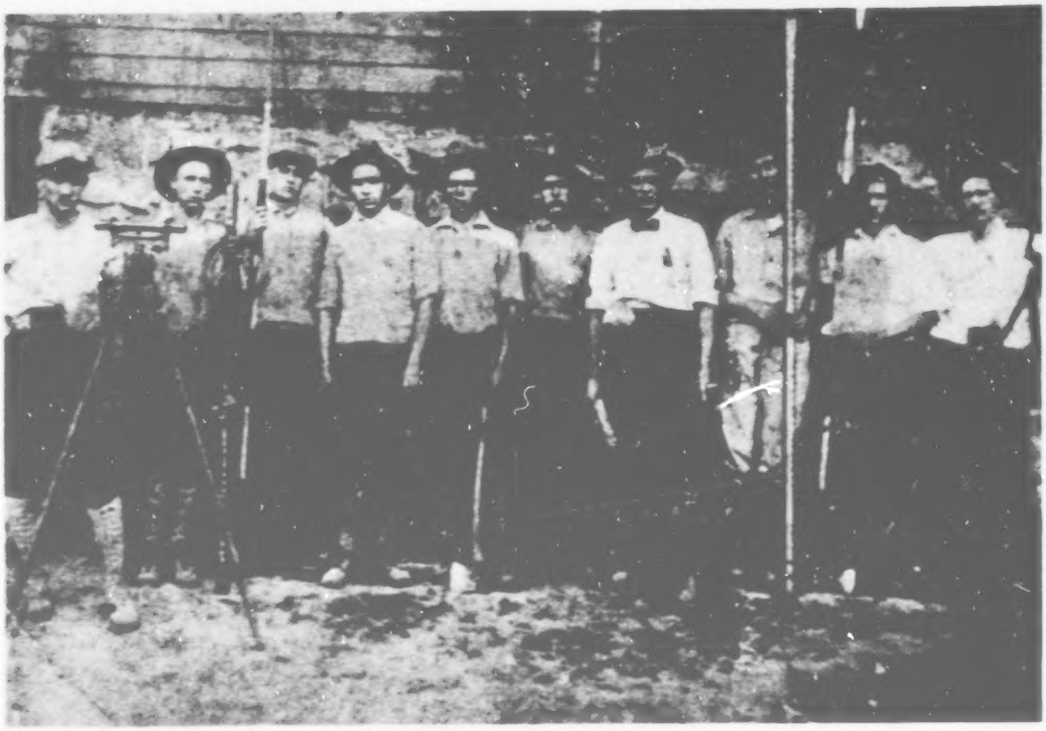
"Then he went to Kansas and fought the Indians. That was while the surveyors were

Words To Know

surveyor — a person who measures the size and shape of a piece of land

- **Surveyors** went to Kansas before people began to live there. They measured the land so people could know where their lines ran when they settled there.

running out the State of Kansas. He was guarding the surveyors. He stayed out there and was about four years getting home. His daddy died and he came back."



That was while the surveyors were running out the State of Kansas.

"My grandpa lived in Jasper, Georgia, during the war. He owned a farm there. He had a workhand named Jake Brown. They both had to go to the war at the same time. My daddy was just four years old when they left for the war.

"My grandpa was wounded in Vicksburg,

Mississippi. Shrapnel hit him on the foot. They had to take his foot off. They sent him home, but he died on the way. They buried him down there near Memphis. We don't know where his grave is.

"Well, when my grandpa got wounded, the workhand deserted from the army and came back to my grandpa's farm. Him and my grandma got married. He had deserted, so they had to get away. They slipped off and went north to Illinois and stayed there till the war was over. Then they came back and made this their home. They lived down there at Daus for years and years."

"Now the Michigan army came down the Thurman Road. That's the road that goes out on the mountain at Daus. There's a rock right up there just a little piece above where you turn up

Words To Know

shrapnel — pieces of metal from bursting shells

- My father had a piece of **shrapnel** in his leg from the war. It always hurt him.

deserted — to quit the army without permission, a very serious thing to do

- In some countries, the punishment for **deserting** from the army is death.

the mountain. It's got the regiment's name on it. There was 1200 of them Michigan people and they camped there on the Thurman farm that winter. That was my daddy-in-law's farm.

"They burnt nearly every rail on the farm for wood. All our fences were rail. We didn't have wire fences then. They killed every hog and cow nearly in the valley to eat that winter. Next spring they started to Chattanooga to Fort Oglethorpe where they fought a big battle. But those 1200 men stayed here in this valley that winter.

"I lived on that farm in Daus for 50 years nearly. I've picked up gobs of Minieballs up there. I used to plow them up."

"The Yankees came down from Nashville with a wagon train. They was going to Signal

Words To Know

regiment — a large group of soldiers

- The **regiment** of soldiers was camped in the valley all winter.

Minieball — a kind of bullet used during the Civil War

- **Minieballs** can be found in places where the soldiers camped.

Mountain. The wagon train was full of corn and all kinds of food. They was taking it to Chattanooga for the soldiers over there. After they crossed the river, the Rebel army run in behind them and killed them nearly all. They burned the wagon train. They set the wagons and mules afire. The mules would come up the road running and braying and taking on and run in the river. That river over there is full of shells. I found lots of stuff like that in the river when I was a boy."

"That put the Yankee army on Signal Mountain without any food. They had terrible fights on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. They killed lots of Yankees. They buried them there in Chattanooga.

"That was an important battle. The next battle was at Fort Oglethorpe. From there the Yankees went on to Atlanta. They went all the way through Georgia and just laid everything flat. Just like to ruined Georgia. Then they took Atlanta. Then they went to Vicksburg. That's where they wounded Grandpa.

"It's a big story."

Find Out More

Learning About the Old Days

The older people in the mountains and valleys of Tennessee know a lot of things. They know about history. They know about old ways of doing things. They can tell good stories.

Talk to your older relatives and friends. Go and visit old people who live near you. Talk to the people at the Senior Citizens' Center in your town. You can even tape record or write down what they tell you. Then you can keep it for *your* children to hear. This is the best way to learn history.

You can also read books to find out about the old days. Some of the best books are the *Foxfire* books. You can get these at your library. They were written by kids in a high school in Georgia. The kids went out and talked to the old people in the mountains of North Georgia. They tape recorded what the people told them. They took pictures of the things the people made. Then the stories and pictures were made into books.

The books tell how to do many things in the old ways. Here are some of the things you can learn about from the books: building log cabins, smoking meat, making moonshine, blacksmithing, making chairs, cooking, finding food in the woods, guns, hunting, snakes, planting by the signs of the moon, and many, many more.

The Blacksmith Forge

Bill and Anna Mae lived in an old farmhouse on Fredonia Mountain. One day, their television set just quit. They took it to Dunlap to the TV shop.

The repairman said, "It will cost over $100 to fix this TV. You should just buy a new one."

They did not have enough money for a new TV set. Bill said, "Anna Mae, how can we get the money?"

Anna Mae said, "Maybe we have something we can sell."

Bill said, "What about that old blacksmith forge and anvil in the barn? My grandpa used it to shoe horses when I was a boy. No one has used it since."

Anna Mae said, "Who would pay money for a dirty old forge and anvil?"

Bill said, "I don't know. Let's ask our neighbors, the Johnsons."

That evening, Bill and Anna Mae went over to the Johnsons' house. Bill said, "Harvey, do you know anyone who would buy an old blacksmith forge and anvil?"

Harvey Johnson replied, "No, I don't. Go to town and put a classified ad in the newspaper. Maybe someone will buy the forge and anvil."

Anna Mae exclaimed, "That's a great idea! But does it cost too much for an ad?"

"No," said Harvey. "I sold my old piano that way last year. It doesn't cost much."

The next day, Anna Mae drove to town. She went to the office of the *Dunlap Tribune* near the

Words To Know

repairman — a person who fixes things for money
- I will call the **repairman** to fix the TV.

blacksmith — a person who makes things out of iron by heating it on a forge and hammering it into shape on an anvil
- The **blacksmith** beat the red-hot horseshoe on the anvil.

forge — a table for burning coal to heat iron
- He put the horseshoe into the red-hot coals on the **forge.**

anvil — a heavy iron block for hammering metal on
- The blacksmith beat the red-hot horseshoe on the **anvil.**

classified ad — a small printed notice in a newspaper
- I am looking for a good used car in the **classified ads**.

Dunlap Tribune — the name of a weekly newspaper in Dunlap, Tennessee
- The ***Dunlap Tribune*** prints news about our county.

red light.

Anna Mae said, "I want to put an ad in the newspaper."

The woman at the desk said, "It is Tuesday morning now. Your ad will go in this week's paper. Tuesday at noon is the deadline for the Thursday edition of the newspaper."

Anna Mae said, "That's good! We want to sell a blacksmith forge and anvil so we can buy a new TV set. How much does an ad cost?"

The clerk said, "A classified ad costs 15 cents for each word. You must pay at least $1.50 for your ad. You have to pay for the ad now."

"All right," said Anna Mae. "This is what I want to say. I want to sell a blacksmith forge for $50 and an anvil for $100. My name is Anna

Words To Know

deadline — the latest time you can do something

- The teacher told us to turn in our homework on Tuesday. That is the **deadline**.

edition — all the copies of a newspaper printed at the same time; all the newspapers that are printed exactly the same.

- This is the morning **edition** of the *Chattanooga News-Free Press*.

Mae Smith and my telephone number is 949-4242."

The clerk wrote down what Anna Mae said. This is how she wrote it.

> **FOR SALE:** Blacksmith forge $50, anvil $100. Call Anna Mae Smith, 949-4242.

The clerk and Anna Mae both counted the words. "The telephone number counts as one word," said the clerk. "I count 12 words. That will cost $1.80 for this week."

On Thursday, Anna Mae and Bill got the *Tribune*. The ad was in it! They hoped someone would call them.

That night, the telephone rang. Bill answered it. "Hello, this is Roy Lee Henry. Do you have blacksmith equipment for sale?"

Words To Know

equipment — supplies or outfit

- You need the right **equipment** for blacksmithing. You have to have a forge and anvil.

Bill replied, "Yes, I do! Come up to our house and look at it."

Bill told Roy Lee how to get to their house. Roy Lee said he would come up the next afternoon about four o'clock.

When Roy Lee drove up, Anna Mae asked him to come in. She said, "Bill just picked some blackberries and I made a pie. Come sit down and eat some."

"Thank you," said Roy. "I love blackberry pie."

They sat and talked together. Bill told Roy Lee about how his grandpa used to shoe horses. Bill said, "My grandpa liked to make things, also. He could make almost anything. He made hinges, door latches, and pokers." Bill brought in an old

Words To Know

blackberry — a black fruit which grows on a thorny bush
- When I pick **blackberries**, I get lots of scratches and bug bites.

hinge — piece of metal that a door swings on
- The **hinges** on the barn door are old and rusty.

latch — fastens a door
- The robbers broke the **latch** on the cabin door.

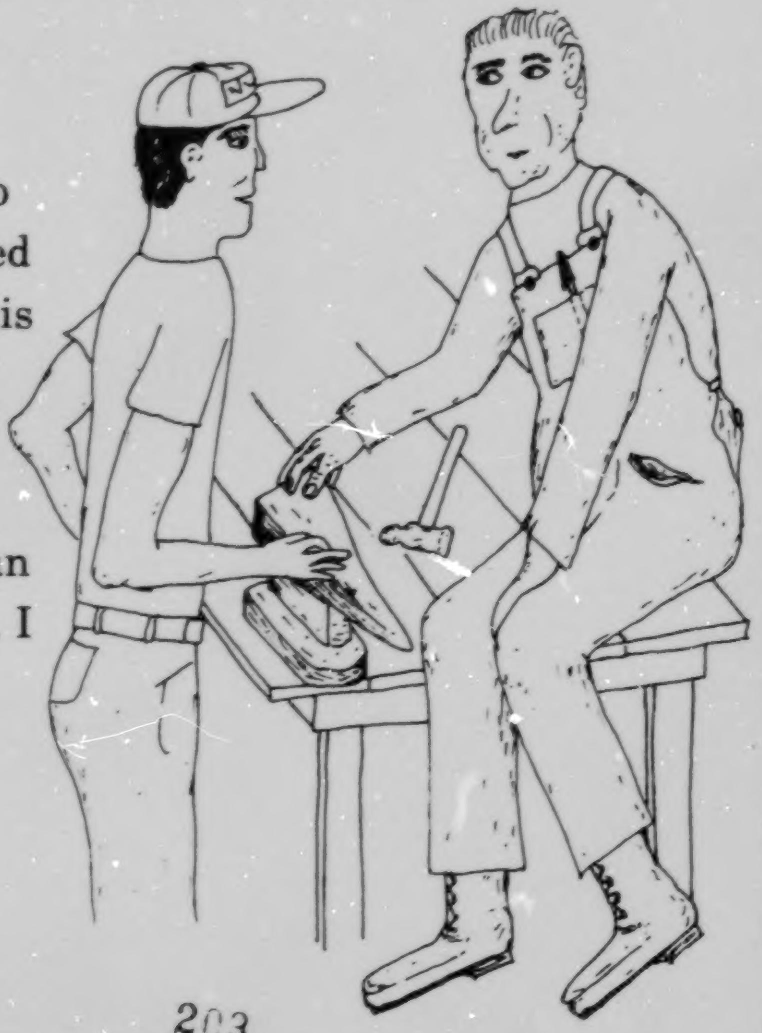
poker — used to move hot wood or coals in a fire
- I will use the **poker** to get the fire going.

poker to show Roy Lee.

"That is a fine poker," said Roy. "A man has to be a very good blacksmith to do that. I want to learn to be a good blacksmith."

Bill said, "I didn't know people still did blacksmithing!"

"Well," said Roy, "not many do. But people today like handmade door hinges and pokers. Many people have horses and want shoes for them. I think I can earn a little money working as a blacksmith. Let me see your forge and anvil."



They all went out to the old barn and looked at the equipment. "This is a good anvil," said Roy. "It has an *Eagle* brand. The forge is rusted but I think I can make new parts for it. I will give you $140 in cash for all of it."

Anna Mae and Bill looked at each other. They both said, "Yes! We'll take $140!"

Anna Mae, Roy Lee, and Bill loaded the equipment into Roy Lee's pickup. Roy Lee paid them the $140. He said, "Thank you for the blackberry pie and also for selling me the equipment. It was nice to meet you. Come visit me and see my blacksmith shop sometime. I live in Daus."

Anna Mae said, "Stay with us and have supper."

Roy Lee said, "Thank you, but I have to get home soon."

Roy Lee was very happy as he drove home down the mountain. Now he could start blacksmithing!

On Friday, Anna Mae and Bill took the money to town and made the down payment for a new color TV set. They took it home and turned it on. The picture was very good. "Bill," said Anna Mae, "I sure am glad we put that ad in the paper!"

Find Out More

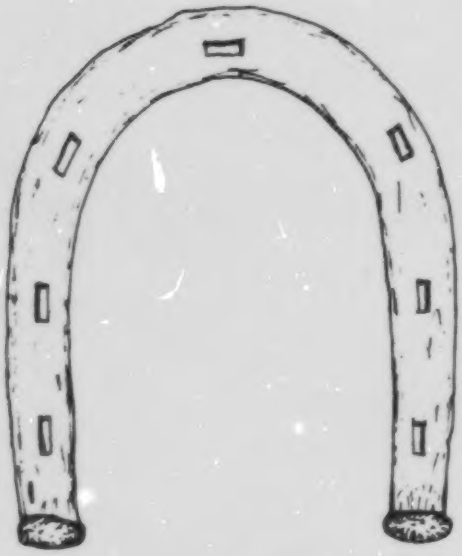
Selling Things

If Anna Mae and Bill had not sold the blacksmith equipment with the ad, what else could they do?

1. They could put the ad in the *Dunlap Tribune* the next week. It would cost $1.80 again.
2. They could put the ad in a daily newspaper in a nearby big city. This will cost more, but the ad will run every day for one week. More people will read the ad.
3. Some radio stations announce things for sale. This is usually free.
4. They could write it on a card. They could put the card in a store in town, like the grocery store or the Farmers Co-op. This is free.
5. They could take it to the flea market or have a garage sale.

Blacksmithing

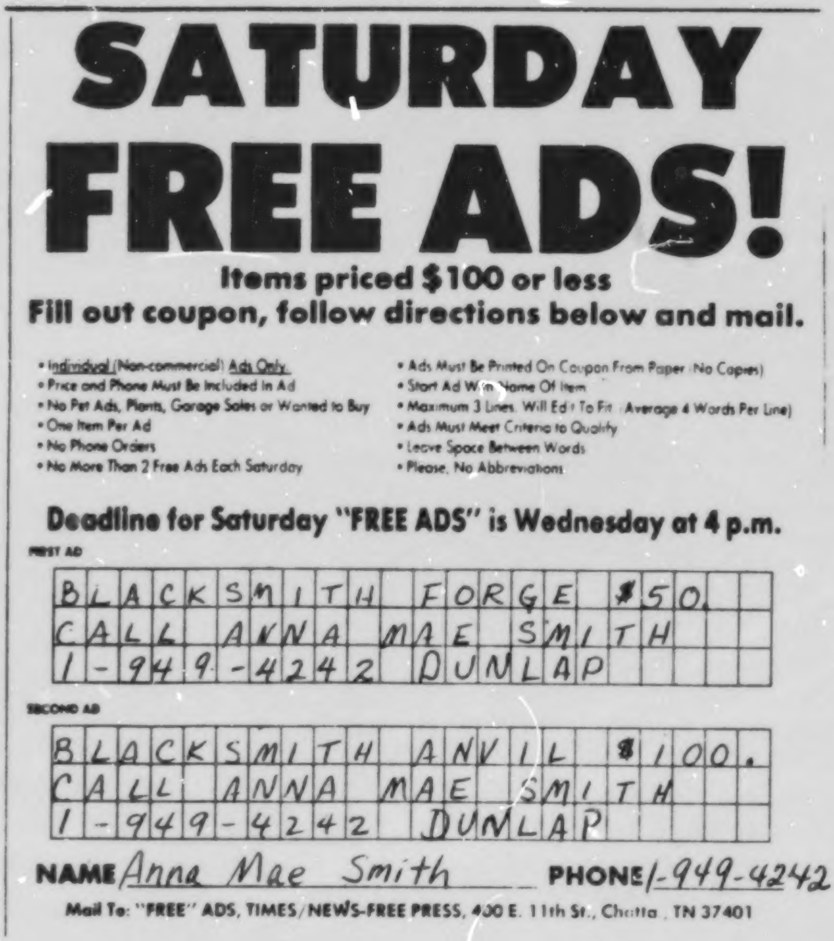
If you want to know more about blacksmithing, go to a library and check out *Foxfire 5*. It tells about blacksmithing in the old days and today. The librarian can tell you about other books on blacksmithing.



In Dunlap

Selling Things

1. On Saturdays, the *Chattanooga Times* has free ads for selling items that cost less than $100. Here is the way Anna Mae filled out the form to sell the anvil and forge. She put a 1 in front of her telephone number to show that it is long distance from Chattanooga.



SATURDAY FREE ADS!

Items priced $100 or less

Fill out coupon, follow directions below and mail.

- Individual (Non-commercial) Ads Only.
- Price and Phone Must Be Included In Ad
- No Pet Ads, Plants, Garage Sales or Wanted to Buy
- One Item Per Ad
- No Phone Orders
- No More Than 2 Free Ads Each Saturday
- Ads Must Be Printed On Coupon From Paper (No Copies)
- Start Ad With Name Of Item
- Maximum 3 Lines. Will Edit To Fit (Average 4 Words Per Line)
- Ads Must Meet Criteria to Qualify
- Leave Space Between Words
- Please, No Abbreviations

Deadline for Saturday "FREE ADS" is Wednesday at 4 p.m.

FIRST AD

BLACKSMITH FORGE $50.
CALL ANNA MAE SMITH
1-949-4242 DUNLAP

SECOND AD

BLACKSMITH ANVIL $100.
CALL ANNA MAE SMITH
1-949-4242 DUNLAP

NAME Anna Mae Smith **PHONE** 1-949-4242

Mail To: "FREE" ADS, TIMES/NEWS-FREE PRESS, 400 E. 11th St., Chatta., TN 37401

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

2. To put a regular ad in the *Chattanooga News-Free Press* call 1-756-6900. To put an ad in the *Times* call 1-756-1234. These are long distance calls.
3. You can take things that you want to sell to the flea market in Dunlap. It is held every Saturday across from the Rescue Squad building.

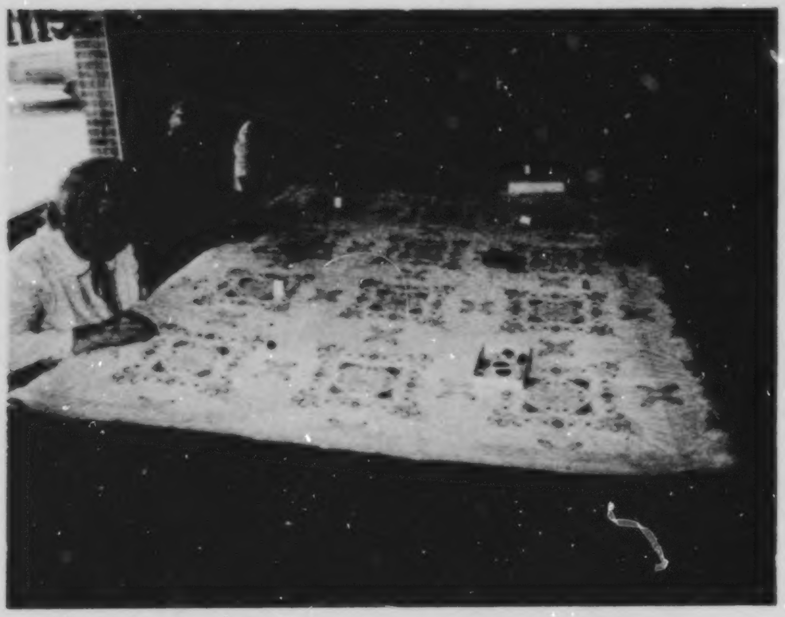
Alice Gray

"See, I was the only child in the family. I was a boy and a girl, too. I would go out and hitch up the horses. I would take them out to the field to plow. I'd ride one out to the field. Then I'd ride back to the house for lunch.

"We planted corn. We hoed it. When it was ready to pick, we'd drive the wagon through the field. We'd pick the corn as the wagon went through it."

Alice Gray has always lived in the Sequatchie Valley. She is in her late 70's. She is still strong and healthy. She lives in the senior citizens' apartments. She walks to the Senior Citizens' Center every day. She makes ceramics, quilts, and talks to her friends at the Center. She also eats lunch there. She works as a Red Cross Volunteer at the Sequatchie Health Care Center, a nursing home. Here are her memories of her life on the farm.

Playing cards at the Senior Citizens' Center



Quilting at the Senior Citizens' Center

"We didn't have our own thresher. A steam thresher came through the valley. They did the wheat on all the farms. There'd be a whole lot of men on wagons with mules. They'd pick up the wheat with pitchforks and throw it into the thresher. We'd fix a big basket lunch to take to the field for all those men. We'd spread it out under the shade trees.

"The noise from that thresher would just scare them old horses and mules to death! Cars would scare them to death, too.

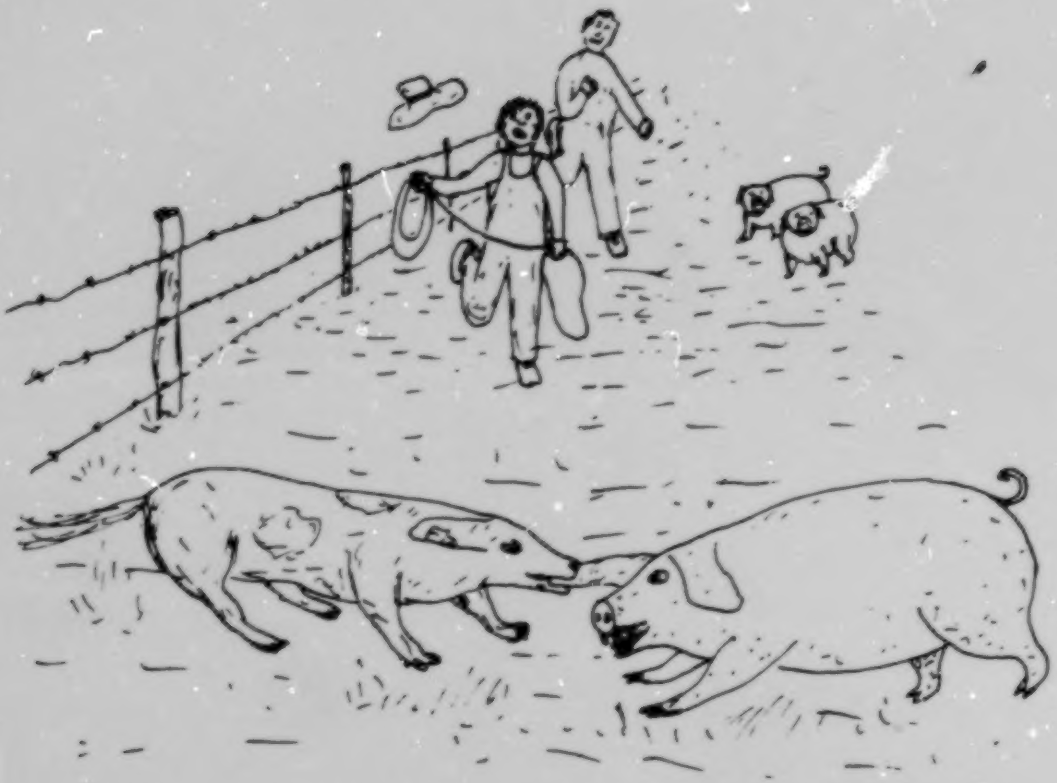
"We used to grow 20 or 25 acres of corn and run the pigs into it. Those pigs would break down the corn and eat the ears. They'd fatten up on that corn. Then we butchered them.

"We had the best old hog dog. He was a great big thing. When a hog got out, we'd take him out and say, 'Boy, you catch that hog.' He'd catch it. He'd just grab that hog by the ear and hold it. A man came through and shot him once. Then he went blind. After he went blind, a butcher came

Words To Know

thresher — a large farm machine for separating the wheat grains from the stems

- A **thresher** comes every year to do our wheat field.



up to buy some hogs. The butcher couldn't catch one of the hogs. My son said, 'Boy, you catch that hog.' He caught it. He held on till they got it. And him blind! He'd catch the little lambs and hold them. He didn't catch them by the ear. He'd just hold them down easy."

"We had a big garden. We just lived on vegetables. In the winter we holed up our turnips and potatoes. We just dug a hole in the ground and put them in it. If you put them in the cellar, seems like they'd swivel.

"My dad always grew some late cabbage. He'd leave it in the garden all winter. He'd bend the cabbage over and lay a cedar limb on top of it, then he'd put dirt on that. We'd go out in the spring when they'd get ready to plow the garden and take them up. Oh, they'd be so white. They were good. We always made a big churn jar of sauerkraut out of them.

"We'd take our meal to the settlement. There was an old watermill there. They'd grind it with that. We had to sift out the husks. But now when

We'd take our meals to the settlement. There was an old watermill there.

you buy meal you don't have to take that out. But it don't taste as much like meal as that did.

"We'd take our wheat there, too. They'd grind us enough flour to last a year.

"We made light bread and cakes every Saturday. We didn't have Rolling Stores or stores like we do now to buy it from. We never did know who was going to be at the house on a Sunday, so we made plenty. The wagons would just take and pull up and they'd come in. We really enjoyed it. That's the way we'd do it. There would be plenty of food and light bread. We have all these modern conveniences now and don't have any time to do anything."

Words To Know

swivel — to shrivel; to dry up; to wrinkle

- My potatoes were all **swiveled** up by springtime.

settlement — a small town

- We had to walk three miles to the **settlement** to buy sugar.

Rolling Store — large trucks that used to go around to people's houses all over the valley

- The **Rolling Stores** used to come to our road every Thursday. We could buy bread, coffee, and sugar from them.

modern conveniences — things we have today to make work easier

- An electric stove and electric lights are **modern conveniences**.

"We had to raise our own meat and kill it. We didn't butcher a cow. See, we didn't have no way to keep it. Someone in the settlement would butcher a cow and we'd buy some.

"But we killed our hogs, every fall. The meat would keep if you had three good frosts on it after you killed it. There was no danger if you got three good frosts. It wasn't going to spoil.

"You covered the meat with salt then you put it in the smokehouse. You put chips of wood in an old pot to make a smoke in the smokehouse. You used green wood. You got the coals started and kept the smoke up.

"We made sausage, too. You grind up the meat and put sage and red pepper and salt in it. Then you stuff it in cloth bags. We used to use old flour sacks. You could use corn shucks. You have to stuff it in real hard. If you leave any places for air, it'll mold there. Then you sew up the bag and hang it in the smokehouse.

"You could sulphur apples, too. You hung the sack of apples above a pan of coals. You put sulphur on the coals. You put a quilt over them to keep the sulphur smoke from coming out. Those apples would be sort of soft, wilted. And you can just put them in a churn jar. They'll keep all winter. Oh, they were so good! It's been a long time since I've heard of them.

"My husband and the boys milked the cows. The boys would come home from school and change clothes and go out to milk. We had to sled the milk up to the spring and put it in a box up there to cool it. We had a sled and one horse to take all the cans of milk up there. You had to stir it to cool it. You'd put it in the spring to cool before the truck came to buy it.

"We'd just take the cream off the top and churn the butter. We made cottage cheese. When you have a lot of clabber (soured milk) you can heat it or you can put it in a sack and hang it in the sun and it'll make. You heat it real slow on the

Words To Know

sulphur — a yellow powder that burns with a blue flame and has a strong odor

- **Sulphur** and sorghum used to be a cure for almost everything.

stove and stir it so it won't stick. Then the curd gets hard. Then you can pour it into a flour sack and drain off the water. That leaves the cottage cheese."

"We used to drive the cows, sheep, and hogs up the mountain in the summer. A lot of grass grew up there then. We'd take them up Smith Road by the Mt. Airy sawmill. We had a small barn up there. We'd put salt out for them. They'd come back to the barn at night.

"We'd go up there once a week and run them into a pen. We'd give them salt and feed them. They wouldn't go off. We'd just leave the pigs till they were fat. Then we'd go up in the Jeep. We'd drive along slowly and throw corn out. The pigs would follow the Jeep and we'd take them up to the pen.

"Nothing ever bothered them up there. Now you can't have sheep at all because the dogs will kill them.

Words To Know

curd — the thick part of milk that separates from the watery part when milk sours

- You can make cheese from **curds**.

"We sheared the sheep and sold the wool. My daughter sheared them. My son's wife sheared them too. She could do almost anything like that. One day they were shearing by the road. A school bus pulled up. All the kids on the bus watched them shearing the sheep!"

"We used the wool to make batts for padding my quilts. You have to wash it. You know, it's got a lot of grease in it. Lanolin comes out of sheep wool. Anybody that shears sheep, their hands will just get so soft. I hate to wash wool. It's so oily. It's not a very pleasant job. You just wash it in warm water and soap. You use a washboard. We had a washboard then for washing clothes. We didn't know what a washing machine was. Then you dry the wool. Then you

Words To Know

shearing — to cut the wool off a sheep
- We used to **shear** the sheep every spring. It is hard work.

batts — flat layers of cotton, wool, or polyester that are used to pad quilts
- We used wool **batts** to make warm quilts.

lanolin — a thick oil from sheep's wool
- Lanolin makes your skin soft.

card it and make the batts. They're about four by eight inches. You lay the batts out on the quilt. Wool won't wad up like cotton. You don't have to quilt it so close.

"Wool is easier to card than cotton. For cotton you had to pick the seed out. It's a job. First we'd pick the cotton. Then in the wintertime we'd set up by the fire and pick the seed out. We'd do it at night after supper. The green seed was harder than the black seed to get out. Then you made it into batts for the quilts.

"We had a quilting club back in '38 or '39. We quilted every week, first at one's house and then another's. We done all that work. Seems like now we can't even go once a week. Sometimes they'd put up two or three quilts. We'd quilt all day. They'd put up enough food for us because they knowed we was a'coming.

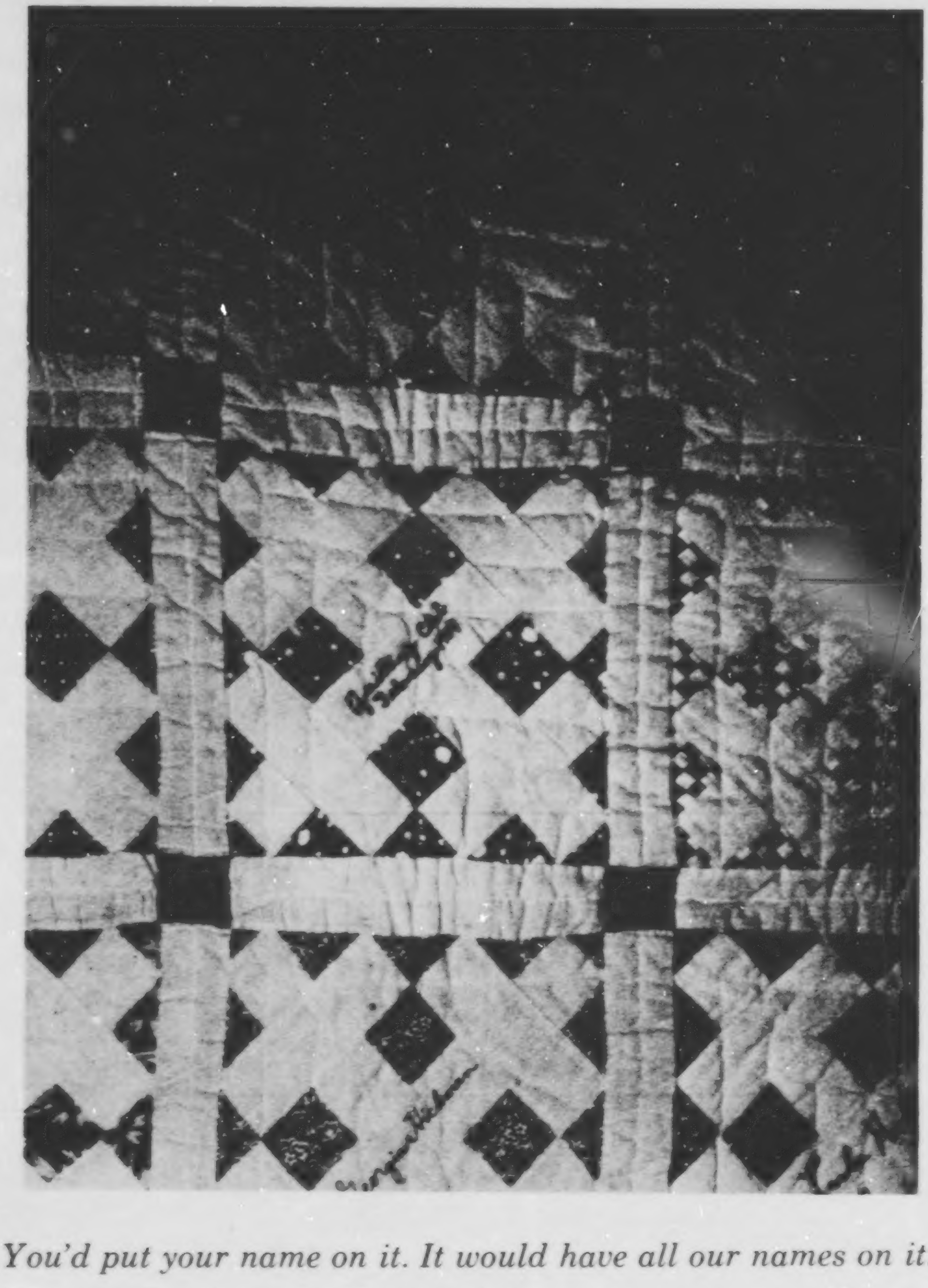
"We wanted to give one another birthday presents. Rather than just buy each one a gift, we'd give her a quilt piece. We made Friendship

Words To Know

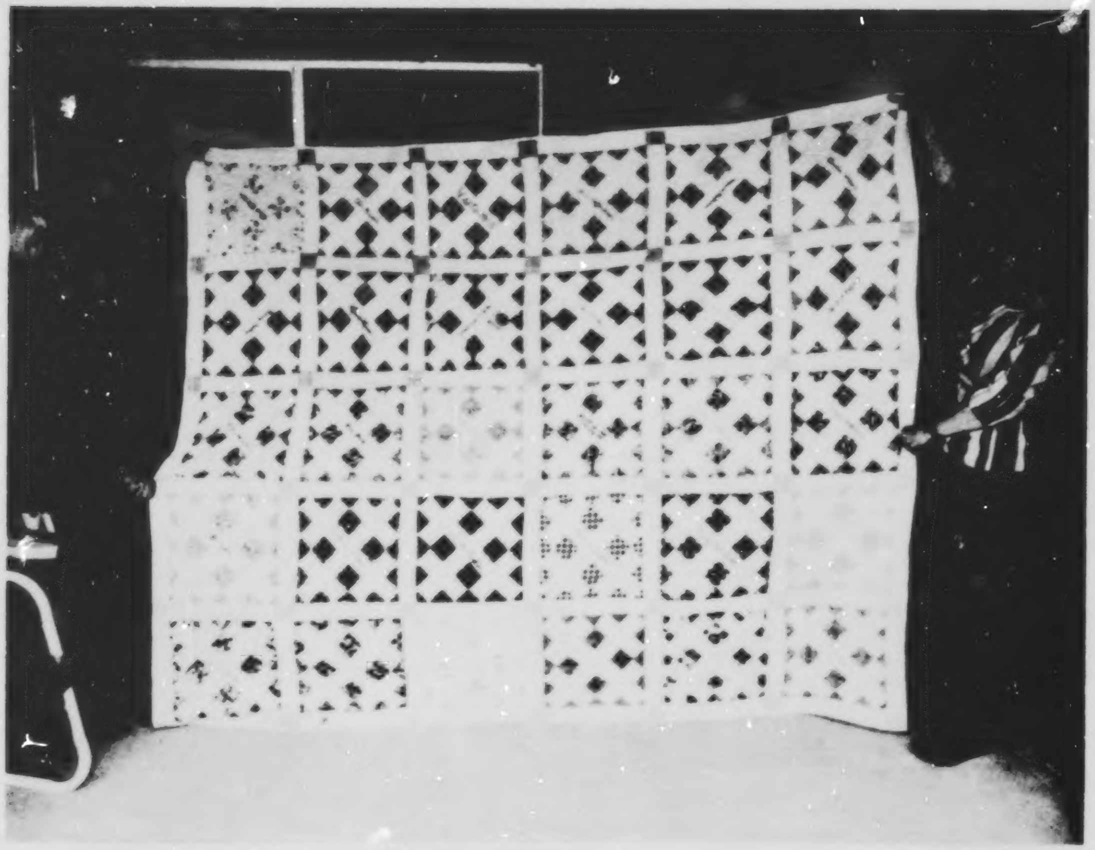
carding — using a special wire brush to smooth out wool or cotton into flat layers

- We spent many hours **carding** the wool for warm quilts.

Quilts that were all the same pattern. We just used all different scraps. You'd put your name on it. It would have all our names on it. I just think



You'd put your name on it. It would have all our names on it.



I just think so much of my Friendship Quilt.

so much of my Friendship Quilt. I feel so bad when I look at it. So many of them are gone now. You'd be surprised at how many have died since making that quilt."

Problems, Problems, Problems

All of these people have problems.

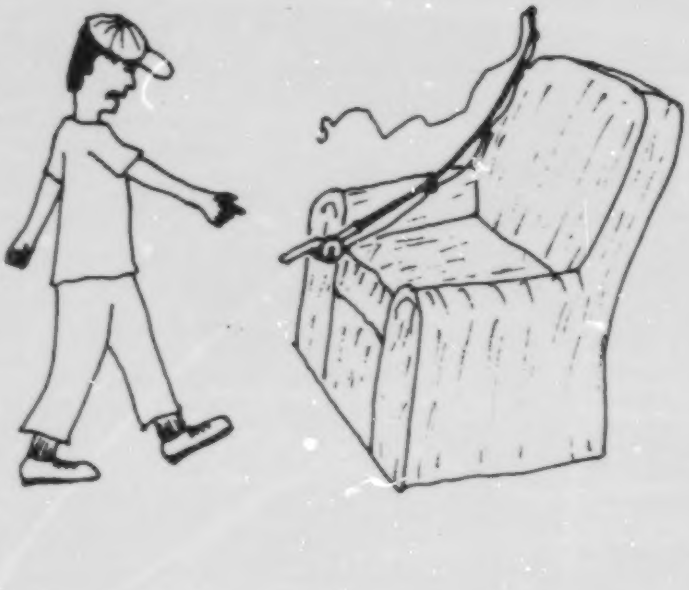
Mary Alice jumped up from the sofa and turned off the TV. "I'm sick and tired of TV!" she exclaimed. "All the programs are re-runs. But there is nothing else to do at night."

Janie said, "Mommy, read me *Three Little Bears* again."

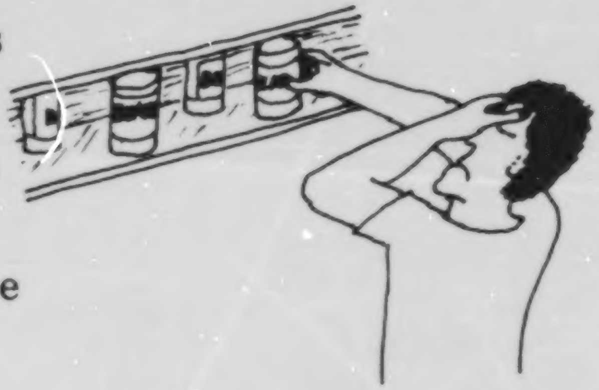
Mother sighed, "But, Janie, I've read it to you 20 times today."

Janie cried, "Want to read book. Want to read book."

Johnny walked into the house and threw down his fishing rod. "I'll never catch any fish! I don't even know what kind of hook or bait to use for the fish in the river!"



Harold moaned, "I'm tired of eating hot dogs and beans every day. Since Martha has been working and I've been laid off, I have to do the cooking. I just don't know how!"



Bob was worried. The family reunion was next month. He wanted to barbeque chicken and steak. His charcoal grill was too small for so many people. He said, "I want to build a large brick outdoor barbeque grill. But I don't know how."

Words To Know

re-runs — TV programs that are shown over and over
- The TV movie is a **re-run** tonight. I saw it last year.

reunion — when a group of people come together again
- Fifty people came to our family **reunion**.

barbeque — an outdoor meal in which meat is cooked over an open fire
- We will invite our neighbors to a big **barbeque** in our back yard.

charcoal grill — for cooking meat on bars over hot coals
- I use my **charcoal grill** for cooking hamburgers and hot dogs.

How can Mary Alice, Janie and her mother, Johnny, Harold, and Bob solve their problems? Why not take a trip to the . . . LIBRARY!

"That's a good idea," said Mary Alice. "I'll go tomorrow!"

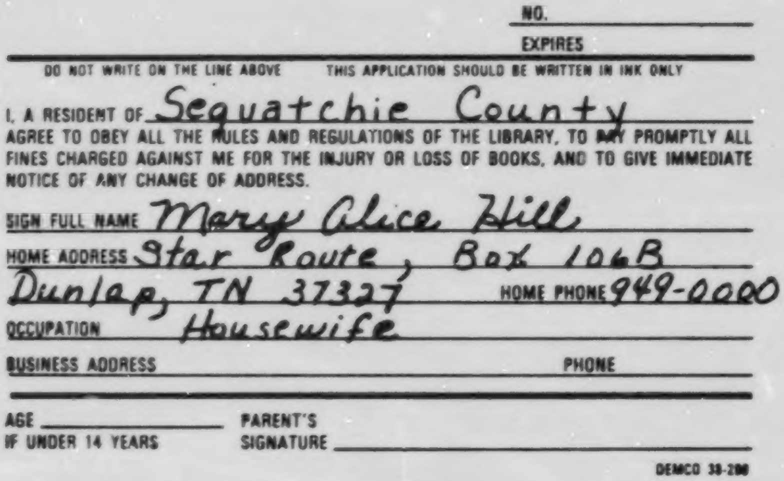
The next day, Mary walked into the library. It was quiet and smelled of books. She went up to Betty Worley, the librarian. She said, "Hello, Betty. I would like to take out a book."

"Good!" said the librarian. "Do you have a card?"

"No," said Mary. "Is it hard to get one?"

"No. It's easy. And free!" said Betty. "Just fill out this card with your name, address, job, and phone number. I will help you fill it out."

Mary and the librarian filled out the form together. This is the way it looked.



NO.

EXPIRES

DO NOT WRITE ON THE LINE ABOVE   THIS APPLICATION SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN INK ONLY

I, A RESIDENT OF Sequatchie County

AGREE TO OBEY ALL THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE LIBRARY, TO PAY PROMPTLY ALL FINES CHARGED AGAINST ME FOR THE INJURY OR LOSS OF BOOKS, AND TO GIVE IMMEDIATE NOTICE OF ANY CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

SIGN FULL NAME Mary Alice Hill

HOME ADDRESS Star Route, Box 106B

Dunlap, TN 37327   HOME PHONE 949-0000

OCCUPATION Housewife

BUSINESS ADDRESS   PHONE

AGE IF UNDER 14 YEARS

PARENT'S SIGNATURE

DEMCO 38-200

Betty said, "Now you may take one book home for two weeks. When you bring it back, you may have four more books for two weeks. What kind of book do you want?"

Mary replied, "I want a book that is exciting, romantic, and easy to read. Do you have any like that?"

"Oh, we have lots of those," said the librarian. "I'll show you."

She showed Mary Alice how to look for the easy reading romantic stories. Mary found one called *Annabelle and the Dark Stranger*.

"I'll take this one," said Mary.

"All right," said Betty. She took the book and put a card in the back. "This card tells what day the book is due back. If you want to keep it longer, bring it back. I will renew it for two more weeks. But if you don't bring it back on time, you

Words To Know

library — a building with many books for loaning to people

- I read many good books from the **library**.

romantic — telling of love and adventure

- Nan likes to read **romantic** stories.

renew — to get something again for more time

- I did not finish reading this book, so I want to **renew** it.

have to pay a fine."

"Oh, my," said Mary Alice. "Is it a big fine?"

"No," laughed Betty. "It is only three cents for every day the book is late. But we hope you will return it on time."

"I will," said Mary. "I'll bring it back as soon as I finish it. Then I can get more books. When are you open?"

"There is a sign on the door, Mary Alice," said Betty. "But if you want to bring back a book when we are closed, you can drop it in the box outside or through the door."

NO FOOD
NO DRINKS
NO PETS
NO SMOKING
ALLOWED
IN LIBRARY

PUBLIC LIBRARY
HOURS
Monday–Friday
8:00–4:30
Saturday 8:00–2:00
Closed Thursday
Lunch 12:00–12:30

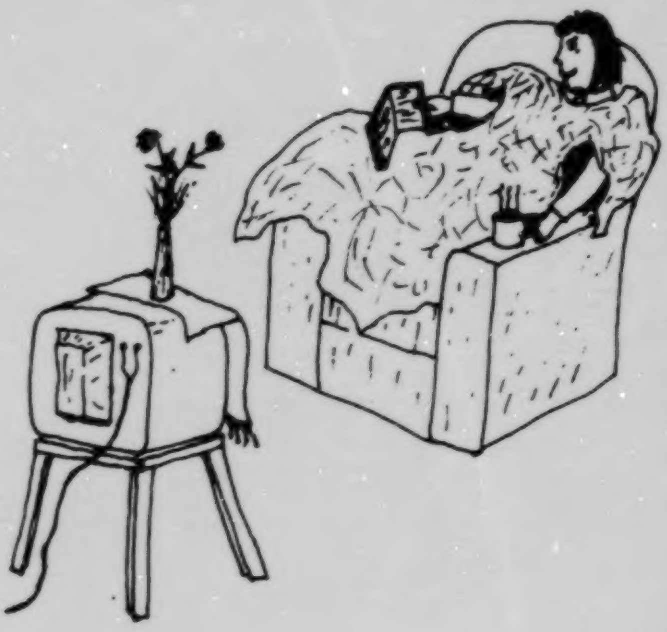
Words To Know

fine — money paid as a punishment for doing something wrong
• I got a fine of $10 for parking my car on the sidewalk.

The librarian said, "We get new books every month. You can always find something new to read. We also have books on many different subjects and for all ages."

"I'll stay longer next time and look for more books," said Mary Alice. "I have to get back home now."

As Mary drove home, she planned her evening. She would get the stove burning good and make a cup of hot chocolate. She would cuddle up under a quilt on her big old chair next to the fire, and READ! And she wouldn't even have to stop for commercials.



Words To Know

cuddle up — to lie close and warm; to curl up
- I will **cuddle up** in a quilt by the fire.

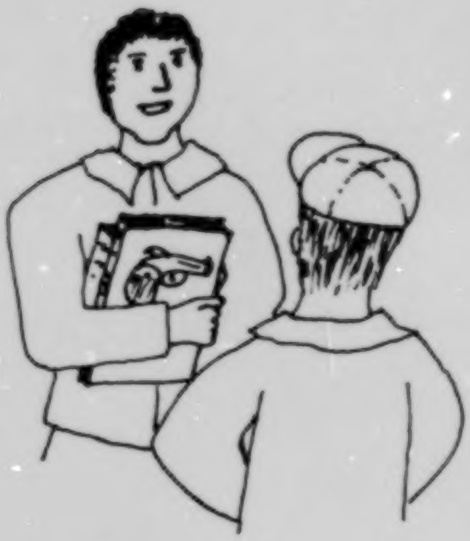
commercials — ads to sell things on TV
- TV has too many **commercials**.

And What About Our Other Friends?

Janie and her mother went to the library. Janie picked out four big, beautiful books with lots of bright pictures. Janie's mother got a book on raising children. She needed it! Janie was a lot of trouble sometimes.

Johnny went to the library and found three good books that told all about fishing. But he couldn't take them out. He was under 14 and his mother or father had to sign before he could get a library card. He took the card home. His father signed it. He got his first book the next day. That Saturday, he changed to a new bait and hook. He caught three bass in the Sequatchie River!

Harold went to the library and got a book on cooking. He felt silly, because women usually take out cookbooks. So he hid it under a book called *Firearms and Rifles*. But he didn't feel silly that night when he served:



Shrimp Remoulade
Broiled Baby Turkey
Potatoes Anna
Zucchini Saute
Blueberries in Maple Syrup and Cream

Bob took out a book on building fireplaces and barbeques. The next weekend he and his wife built the biggest and best barbeque grill in Dunlap. The family reunion was a great success!

Find Out More

The Library

You can find out about almost anything at your library. You can find out how to build houses—or atomic bombs. You can find books about love—and war. Here is a list of some of the different things you can find in a library.

1. Books of fiction. These books tell stories about love and romance, Western adventure, historical adventure, spying and war, mystery and murder, science fiction and the future, and even about everyday people and their problems.
2. Books for children. Books for very small children are marked EASY. These books have lots of pictures and are good for reading out loud to children. Books for older children and teenagers are marked JUVENILE.
3. Non-fiction books. These are on many different subjects, such as:

   Fishing
   Hunting

Cooking
Sewing
How-to-do . . . almost everything
Arts and Crafts
Gardening
Nature: birds, flowers, dogs, cats, trees, fish, wildlife
Medicine
Taking care of children
Carpentry
Farming
History
Stories about real people, like movie stars and famous soldiers

4. Magazines. You can sit in the library and read the magazines. You cannot take them out.
5. Records and cassette tapes
6. Paperback books
7. New books and best sellers

If you can't find the book you want, ask the librarian. The librarian is there to help you. If they don't have what you need, the librarian can get it from another library.

In Dunlap

The Library

The library is next to the red light. They have many different books on all subjects. Every month, they get new books. They have a special section on Tennessee. There is also a section on genealogy. These books tell about the history of the families in the Sequatchie Valley.

Words To Know

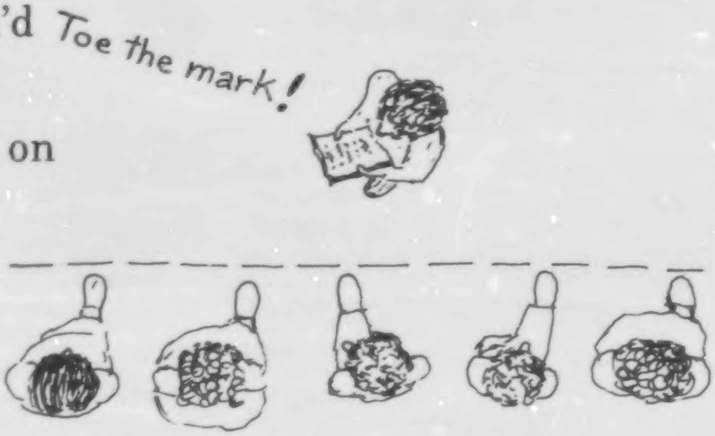
genealogy — a record of a person's family in the past

- I want to learn more about the **genealogy** of the Wilson family.

When I Was a Child . . .

Pa used to tell us about the Spelling Bees back when he was in school. Pa was sure a good speller—one of the best, I reckon. And spelling wasn't what he dreaded about them Bees. No, sir! It was his shoes! They was 13 younguns in the family, and shoes was scarcer than hen's teeth. Pa was the least of three big boys, so he'd wear hand-me-downs. On his right foot he'd wear one of his ma's shoes. On his left, he had one of his pa's.

When they all got lined up to spell, the schoolmaster'd say, "Toe the mark!" Pa hated to hear that. All the others toed the mark with their right foot, but Pa never did (unless the master made him). Pa'd stick out his left foot that had his pa's shoe on it; and if that rabbit's foot in his pocket was working, the master didn't even notice.


Toe the mark!

But Pa could spell like all get-out! We used to get him to spell words like *incompatibility*. We never had no idea what it meant. If Pa knowed, he never said.

I guess Pa was the smartest man in our parts. He could harness a team before a sheep could shake its tail. They wasn't nobody could read signs like Pa. He'd watch the moon so's he'd know when to plant his crops. He never dared plant corn till the moon was in the light. The taters and all the root crops went in the ground in the dark of the moon. When the moon changed in the evening, Pa'd say, "Look for dry weather!" When the moon fulled in the morning, there would be a change in the weather—rain or snow. If Pa called for rain and we had a long dry spell, Pa'd say, "All signs fail in dry weather."

Pa said old Bessie, our cow, would calve at the change of the moon, and she did! He said that Ma's youngest one would come when the moon changed. By gravy, that very night the moon

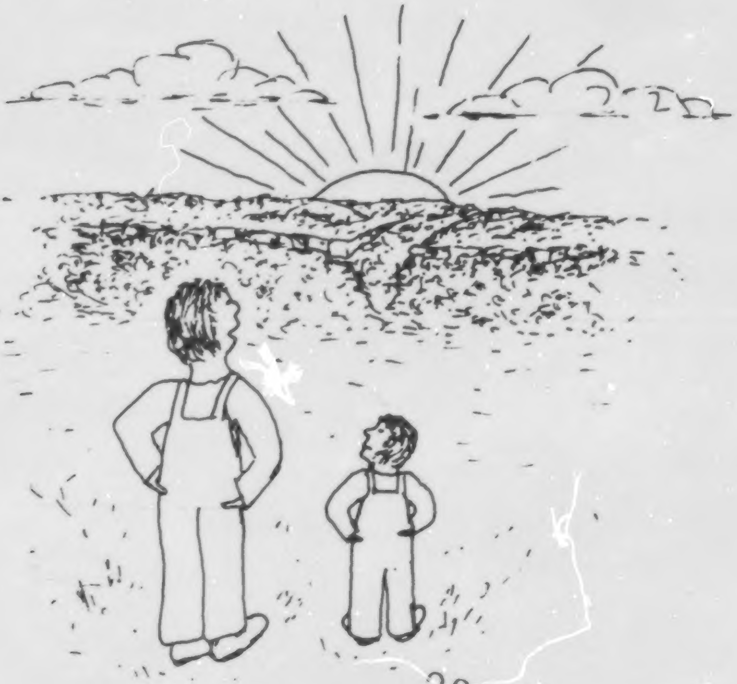
Words To Know

youngun — young one; a child

- The **younguns** picked blackberries in the woods.

changed, and old Doc Smith rode up with that little one in his black bag. Leastwise that's what Pa told us. Most as soon as the Doc went in the house, we heard a baby yelling. In a little spell they called us in the room where Ma was in bed. They showed us a little red boy baby with dark eyes and black hair— Ma's newest youngun. And he was pert as a pup.

Yes, sir! Pa was smart. He'd look at the sunset and say, "Red sunset at night, sailor's delight." Then he'd laugh, real pleased, and say, "Get things ready to hay tomorrow." We'd grease up the rake and mower before dark. When it'd thunder in the morning, Pa'd say, "Sailors, take warning." (We always wondered why Pa talked



so much about sailors because he'd never even seen the sea.) Then he'd say, "We can't dig taters tomorrow; it'll be raining." Sure as shooting, come the next day, it'd be raining black cats. We could play in the barn loft all day.

Uncle Bill had consumption. He'd been in bed almost a year. He'd tried chigger root tea. That didn't help none. He just got weaker. He even drunk coal oil, because it'd kept Lyin' Mose alive for years. It never helped Uncle Bill none. So Pa said, "When the moon changes, Bill will go." We watched that moon. Old Shep, our dog, set and howled all night when it changed. That was the night Uncle Bill passed on.

Now Pa never tried to tell Ma how to doctor us younguns. She'd been born knowing all about herbs and such. When she was knee high to a duck, she helped her old granny dig herbs. She knowed just where to go when Great-Aunt

Words To Know

consumption — a disease of the lungs; tuberculosis
- My grandmother died of **consumption**. She coughed herself to death.

herbs — plants, sometimes used for medicine
- She knew which **herbs** cured stomach trouble.

Esther's stomach acted up. In that swampy land front of Bob Barker's was where the calamus growed. She'd dig out the roots and brew up a tea for Auntie, and her stomach would straighten out right away.

Jim was always eating something that'd make him throw up. Ma kept dried chicken gizzard lining handy. She'd soak that in hot water and give Jim a few gulps. (She always held his nose so he couldn't taste it going down.) It fixed him up.

Ma kept catnip growing in the garden to make the baby's tea. She said you couldn't raise a youngun without it. We always wore little balls of asafoetida around our necks to keep off diseases. I guess that's why we wasn't as puny as some people's kids. Ma'd give us a round of sulphur and sorghum every spring, to get our blood just right.

Words To Know

asafoetida — strong-smelling gum from an herb grown in Asia
- People used to believe that a bag of **asafoetida** tied around your neck would keep you healthy.

puny — weak; small
- One of the pups is very **puny**. It is the smallest one.

We did get the measles. Ma had a special remedy for that. She gave us sheep tea to pop them out in a hurry. Pa just laughed when Ma said the younguns acted measley. He'd head toward the sheep pen to get the medicine. Ma made a tea and dosed us good. It tasted like all get-out.

Once at school we all got the itch. Pa went to the store and bought a heap of sulphur. Ma got out the lard can and stirred up a mixture of sulphur and lard. Every night we'd rub that stink-cure on us. We had to sleep on old straw mattresses on the floor, all in one room. For a week we'd have welcomed a pack of skunks in that room, just for a change of stinking.

On Saturday, we all took a good hot bath in our big old wooden tub before the open fire. Ma burned the mattresses, aired out the room, and we was all through with the itch. We never wanted to get it again. We'd had enough to last a lifetime.

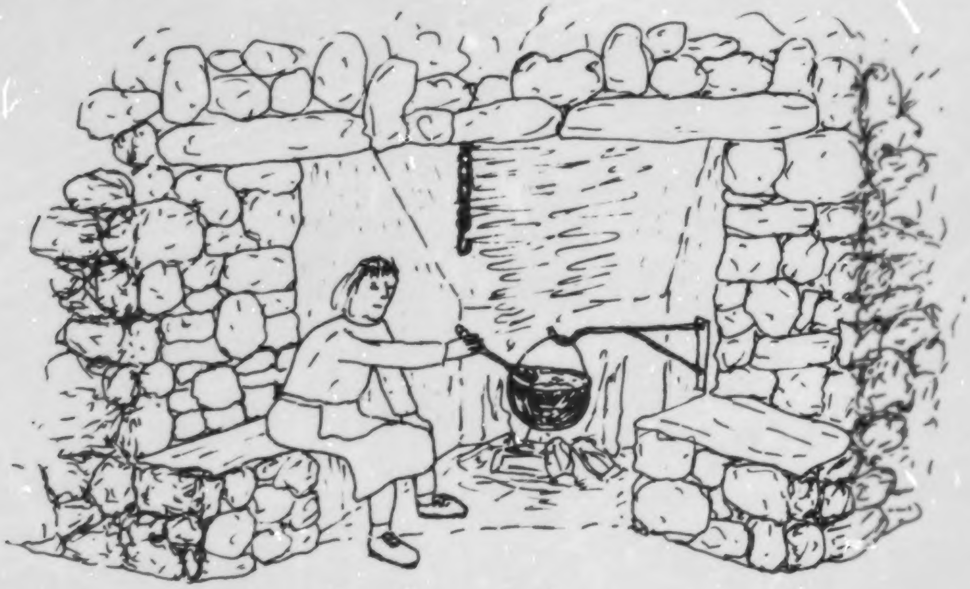
Words To Know

sorghum — a very sweet dark syrup made from cane; molasses
- My granddad put **sorghum** on his hotcakes.

itch — a disease that causes itching; scabies
- We got the **itch** from the other kids at school.

We used to have a lot of fun setting round our big fireplace. It was so big we had two seats on each side inside the fireplace. We could set there when the fire was low and warm our toes. The mantel was so high none of us younguns could reach the top, so that's where Ma kept her money. She kept it in the blue willow sugar bowl that her great-granny brought into the valley from Virginia.

That room was a whopper. We could all set



Words To Know

mantel — a shelf above a fireplace

- She kept her money on the **mantel**.

blue willow — china dishes with a pretty blue picture, often of a willow tree

- **Blue willow** china dishes used to be very special.

around the fireplace and have room to spare. Pa'd put a big log in the back of the fireplace. Me and the other kids would stack on little sticks in the front. We'd pile up wood in the corner by the fireplace so we could throw on more when the fire burned down.

We had a corn popping game we played when we had a lot of red coals. We'd see who could pop every grain of corn in the popper. Then we'd dump it in Ma's big dishpan and cover it with hot salted butter. We'd have a feast. All the time we had apples baking on the hearth.

I guess we had more apples than anybody. We'd go up to our orchard on the side of the mountain every fall. We'd bring apples down by the wagonload. Pa'd built rows of shelves on the walls of our cellar. We'd sort the apples and put them on the shelves. We always said, "A half dozen apples a day will keep the doctor away." We sure never was bothered with doctors.

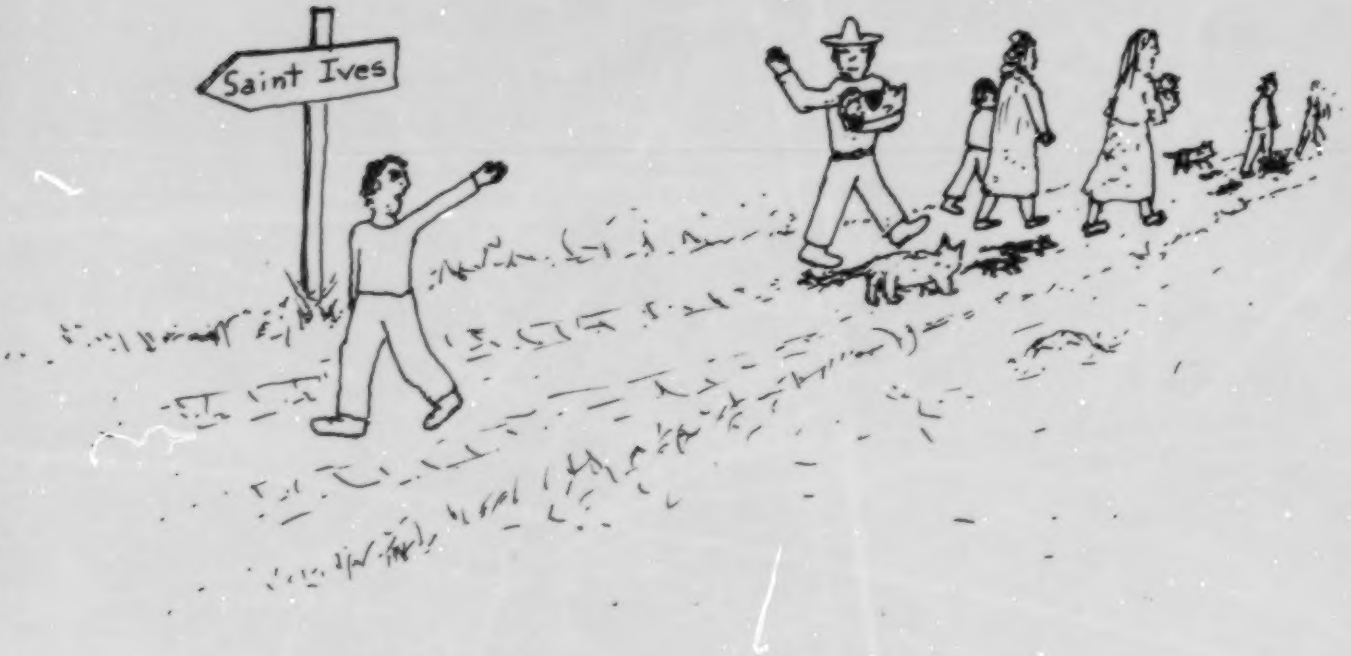
We'd set around the fire and tell riddles. Here are some of the ones we told.

Round as a biscuit,
Busy as a bee,
Prettiest little thing,
You ever did see.

A watch

As I was going to Saint Ives,
I met a man with seven wives,
The seven wives had seven kids,
The seven kids had seven cats,
The seven cats had seven rats.
How many were going to Saint Ives?

One, only I was going



Round as a saucer,
Deep as a cup,
All the king's horses,
Can't pull it up.

A well

Blackie went in blackie,
Blackie came out of blackie,
Blackie left whitey in blackie.

A black hen went into a black stump.
She came out of the black stump.
She left a white egg.

What is it that walks all around
the fields in the day and
sits under the bed at night?

A shoe

What has teeth and can't bite?

A comb

What has a tongue and can't talk?

A wagon

We'd tell a blue million jokes like that. We'd heard most of them so many times that we could tell the answer quick as lightning. When we picked up a joke somewheres that nobody'd know the answer for, we'd be as happy as a hog in a mud puddle.

Yes, sir! Those were the good old days!

This story is from the memories of
several people in the Sequatchie
Valley.

Find Out More

Home Cures

Up until modern times, there were few doctors in the mountain areas. It was sometimes many miles by horseback to the nearest doctor or hospital. So mountain people learned to use what they had. They used plants to help cure sickness. Their grandparents and great-grandparents had brought the idea of using plants for medicine from Europe with them. The Indians taught them about the uses of the local plants. Some they learned about just by trying them out. This information was passed on by word of mouth from mother to daughter. Many mountain people today still use these cures. Sometimes they work as well as modern medicine. In fact, some of these herbs are used today in medicine. Some can be poisonous in large amounts, so be careful about using them. Here is a list of a few of the common herbs and what they were used to cure.

Balm of Gilead — buds of a special poplar tree used for making salve

Boneset — made into a strong tea for flu and fever

Catnip — calms nerves, makes babies sleep

Ginseng — general tonic and for good sexual health

Goldenseal — for stomach trouble

Mullein — leaves and roots in a tea for coughs and colds

Pennyroyal — for headaches and fever (poisonous in large amounts)

Pine needles — made into a strong tea for colds (contains lots of Vitamin C)

Poke — eat the greens in early spring as a good tonic for the blood; berries made into wine for rheumatism (very poisonous except in early spring)

Raspberry leaves — to ease childbirth

Rat's vein — for kidney trouble, coughs, and fever

Red oak bark — if cut upwards, cures diarrhea; if cut downwards, cures constipation

Sage — tea for coughs and fever

Sassafras — tea from the roots is a general spring tonic

Slippery elm — bark used for coughs

Tobacco — chewed and put on bee stings, chigger bites, even snake bites; a good big chew for worms in mules

Wild cherry bark — for making cough syrup: Boil and add honey or sugar (poisonous in large amounts; used in several cough medicines sold today)

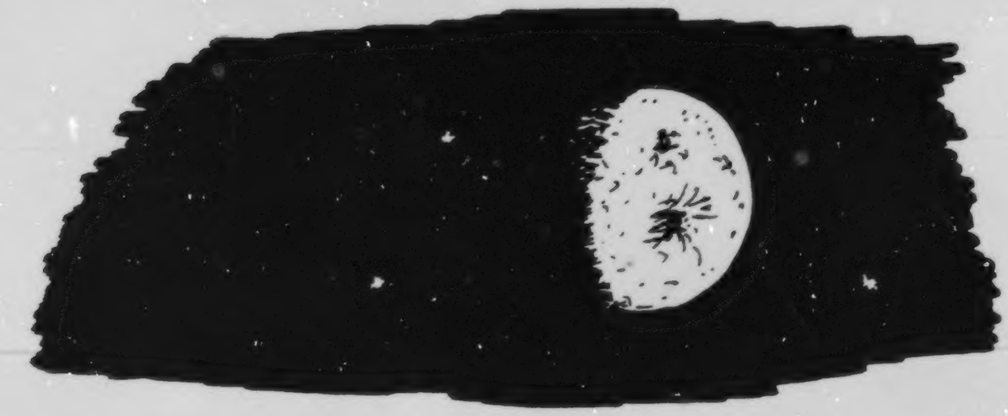
Wild ginger — tea for the heart, coughs, fever

Willow — leaves and twigs in a tea for headaches (the original aspirin—contains the same stuff as aspirin)

This information comes from the people in the Sequatchie Valley, from *Foxfire 1*, and from *Across the Sands of Time*, by Grace Kelly Patton.

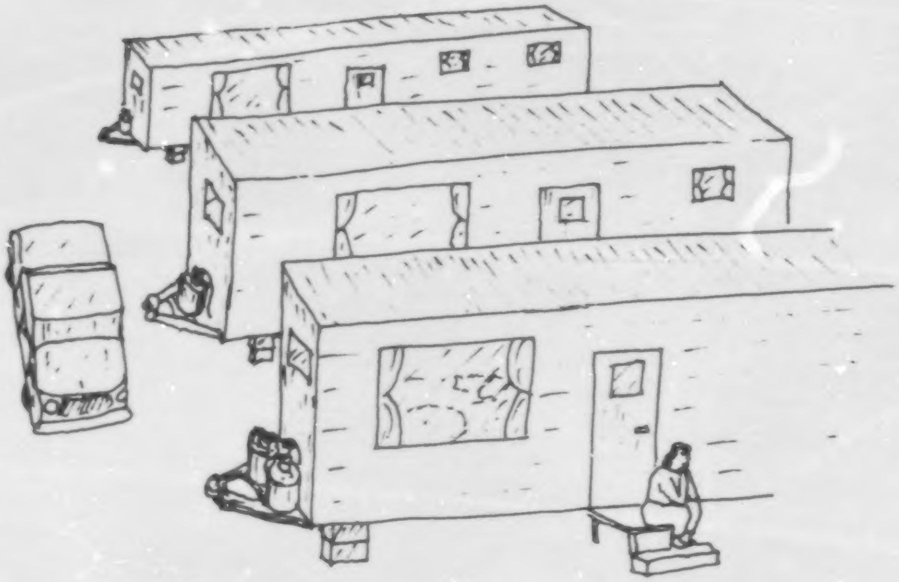
Planting by the signs

Many people in the mountains still plant by the signs. The *signs* means the position of the stars in the sky and also the time of the moon. Many people will only plant or harvest when the signs are right. The rules for using the signs have been passed down for many, many years. They are followed carefully. Some days are right for planting potatoes and root crops. Some days are right for planting other crops. Some days are good for butchering, harvesting, cutting brush, picking apples, digging potatoes, and so on. Many modern farmers do not follow the signs. Some do. Some calendars and farmer's almanacs will tell you more about planting by the signs.



A True Story

When I was 16 years old, my mom and dad both died. My sister was married. I was all alone. My only income was from my father's Social Security. I moved into a trailer at Land's Trailer Court before I began my junior year at Sequatchie County High School.



Soon after that, John and I began to go together. My life began to change. John and I went to church together and dated on weekends.

One night I suddenly said, "John, there are three words I never thought I would say to you."

I hadn't even gotten the words out when he said, "Hey, I love you."

I knew then that we had fallen in love and there wasn't anything John or I could do about it.

After four months in my junior year, I got pregnant and had to quit going to school, because I was getting sick a lot.

It really scared me when I found out I was going to have a baby. I wasn't married. I guess it hurt me more to quit school than it did to be pregnant. I knew John and I loved each other. When I told John I was pregnant, he was thrilled, but he also realized what we had done was wrong.

In order for us to try and make it right with our baby and ourselves, we wanted to get married before the baby came so he or she could have the Gamble name. Don't get me wrong. John and I had already planned to get married. We weren't getting married just because he had gotten me pregnant. We were getting married because we loved each other.

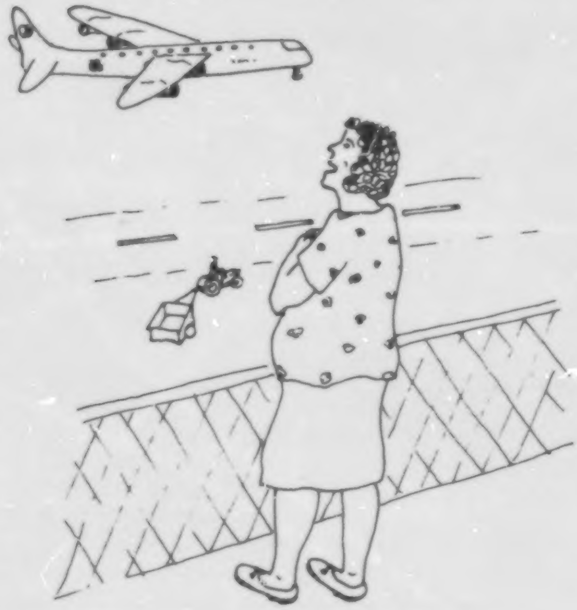
Soon after I found out I was pregnant, I left the trailer court, and we moved in with John's parents. Everything went well there. They were good to us.

We had been living with them for several months when we got married. We wanted to get married before John went to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for his National Guard basic training. We also wanted to be married before the baby came. We were married May the 24th, 1983. It was the happiest time in both our lives. I was six months pregnant when we got married.

John had to leave for his basic training June the 11th. He was due back home August the 11th, and the baby was due August the 15th. While John was away, I stayed with his parents. We all got along pretty well. His mother and I played cards all the time.

When John was away, it gave us both time to think about what kind of life we would have. We had experienced a lot in the past year. We had experienced both good and bad. We realized it was going to be rough for a couple of years or at least till we got ahead a little.

I was going to the County Health Department for my prenatal checkups. Everything was going well except for my feet swelling.



August the 11th finally came. John's mother and I were waiting at the airport when the plane landed. Seeing my husband come through the gate made me feel so wonderful.

The trip back home was so long. I guess I was talking too much. We talked about how John liked basic training and how much everyone missed him while he was away.

We made it home around one o'clock in the morning. John was sleepy and wanted to get some rest, so everyone went to bed. Everyone went to sleep, except for John and me. When John came to the bedroom, all he wanted to do was talk about how much he had missed me and what he had gone through with our being apart. We finally fell asleep talking to each other. I guess I slept better that night than I had in a long time.

The next day we began to move into Dunlap Gardens Apartments. We would be able to live there without paying rent until John got work.

A week later I awoke with pains in my back. I woke John and asked him the time. He said, "You're in labor, aren't you?" I told him I was.

We went to Sequatchie General Hospital. After being in labor for 22 hours, the doctor delivered the baby by cesarean.

While I was in the operating room, I knew about everything that was going on. The baby was OK. The doctor held him up so I could see him. He had a lot of hair!

John and our relatives were all outside the operating room waiting. We had a hard time starting our family.

But now, we are very proud of our son, John William III. John has a job. We have a nice place to live in Dunlap. We are both going to go to ABE classes so we can get our G.E.D.'s. The future looks good for our baby and our family.

by Jean Gamble
Adapted and used with her permission

Find Out More

Social Security

Social Security provides an income each month for workers who have retired and for families of workers who have died or who are disabled and can't work. The money for this comes from workers and their employers.

National Guard

The National Guard is a part-time military organization. National Guard members help out during times of disaster and emergencies, such as floods, storms, and fire. Members of the Guard can get training for jobs and get paid while they learn. Members first go through basic training and then work for only one weekend a month. They get paid for this, also. To find out more, call the National Guard in your town.

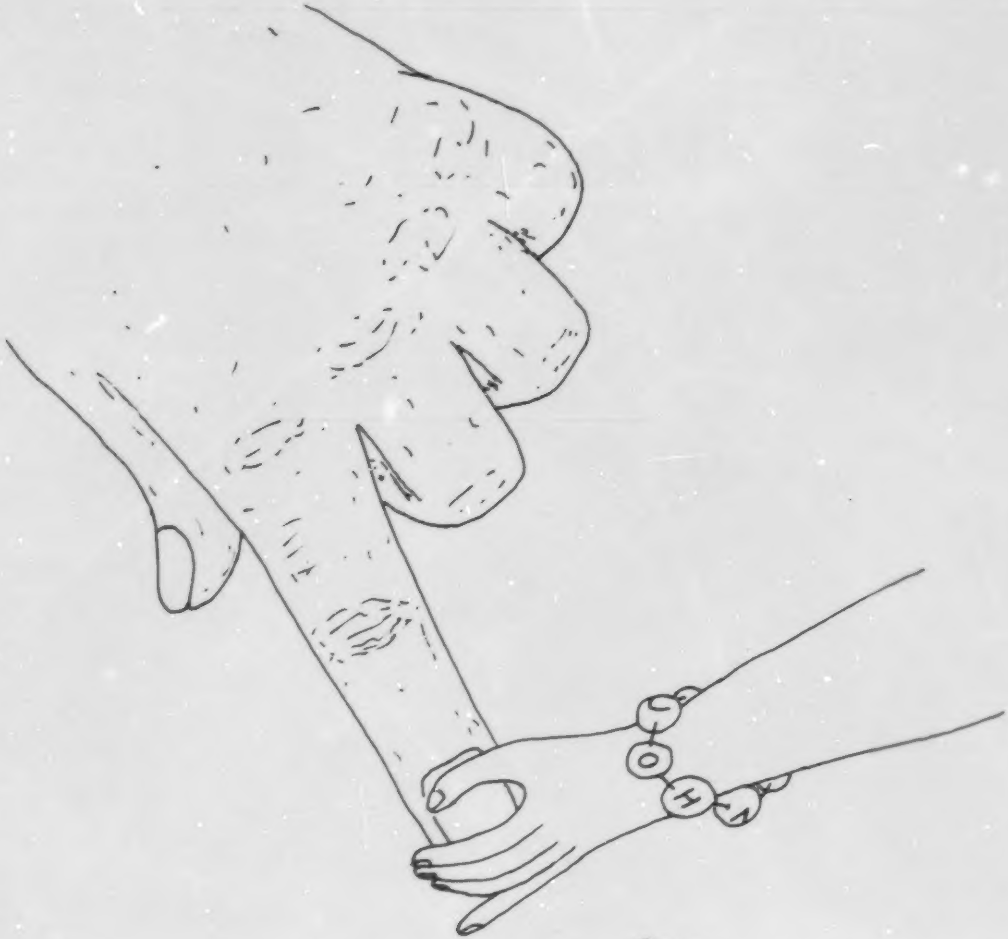
Words to Know

disabled — not able to work because of bad health or mental trouble

- My husband was hurt in the mines and cannot work any more. He is **disabled.**

Cesarean Births

Sometimes a woman has problems giving birth to her baby. The baby may be too big or it may be in the wrong position to come out easily. Then the doctor may have to do a cesarean. This is a special kind of operation. The mother's belly and uterus are cut. The baby is taken out of the uterus by the doctor's hand. Then the mother is sewed up. This does not hurt the baby. The mother gets well quickly.



In Dunlap

Dunlap Gardens Apartments

This is a government housing project. The government helps to pay the cost of the rent for some people. The amount of rent depends on how much a person is able to pay. People with little or no income may not have to pay any rent. People who are 62 or older, handicapped, or disabled may not have to pay rent. This depends on their income and expenses.

People who earn more money can also live in the apartments, but they have to pay the full rent.

The apartments are very modern and comfortable. They have one, two, or three bedrooms. There are special apartments for handicapped people.

Words To Know

handicapped — having a mental or physical problem

- My son is **handicapped**. He lost a leg in a car accident, and he cannot walk.

Ethel Wells

Ethel Wells was born in 1889. When this book was published, she was celebrating her 95th birthday. She is probably the oldest person in Sequatchie County. She still has a kind and loving heart and a clear mind. Here are a few of the many stories she loves to tell about her life.

"The first school I ever taught at was way out on Cagle Mountain. I was 18 years old. They didn't have but about 17 children at that school. So I went out there, a poor little country girl who'd never been away from home. (She laughs.)

"The first day there wasn't anybody there but one little boy who was fixing to start school. His name was Jesse. I said to him, 'Jesse, do you know where these people live around here?'

"He said, 'Yes, ma'am.'

"I said, 'Will you take me to their homes? I'll find out why they were not in school today.' He said he would. That little boy lit out through those woods. We went up to the first house. You know, as a rule, the mountain people had a big bunch of children. I said, 'How come the children didn't come to school today?'

"The mother said, 'Well, we'd understood there was a little dude from the valley sent out to try to teach them. We didn't aim to send the children.'

"I said, 'Well, this is the little dude!'

"She said, 'Well, the children don't have no clothes to wear to school.'

"I said, 'Well, they have clothes to stay at home in, don't they? Let them wear to school what they wear at home.'

"Well, that's about what they said at every house I went to. The next morning, every child was there!

"I boarded up there with a family that lived in a big log building. They just had one fireplace in that whole building. The logs weren't even daubed between! I don't know why we didn't freeze to death. The fireplace was in the kitchen.

Words To Know

dude — a person with no experience; a greenhorn
- That city boy doesn't know anything about living in the country. He's a real **dude**.

daub — to put mud or clay on something
- You have to **daub** between the logs on a log house.

It was a great big fireplace. That's where we sat of an evening, you know.

"I don't know how many miles it was back down the mountain to Dunlap. There wasn't any road, just big boulders and ditches. We had teachers' meetings once a month. We didn't make much money to start with and they was going to fine us five dollars if we missed the meetings. Well, I didn't know how I was going to get there. No way on earth.

"There was a lady that I knew who was teaching over at Cagle School. She said that if I could get over there, they had a buggy that was going down. I could go with her. So this man where I stayed told me he'd take me over to her place. We got in his old buggy. We lit out across the woods and went on over there. He went on back, and I spent the night. But the next morning, the lady I spent the night with decided *she* was going to town herself in the buggy! So I was stranded. I didn't know what to do.

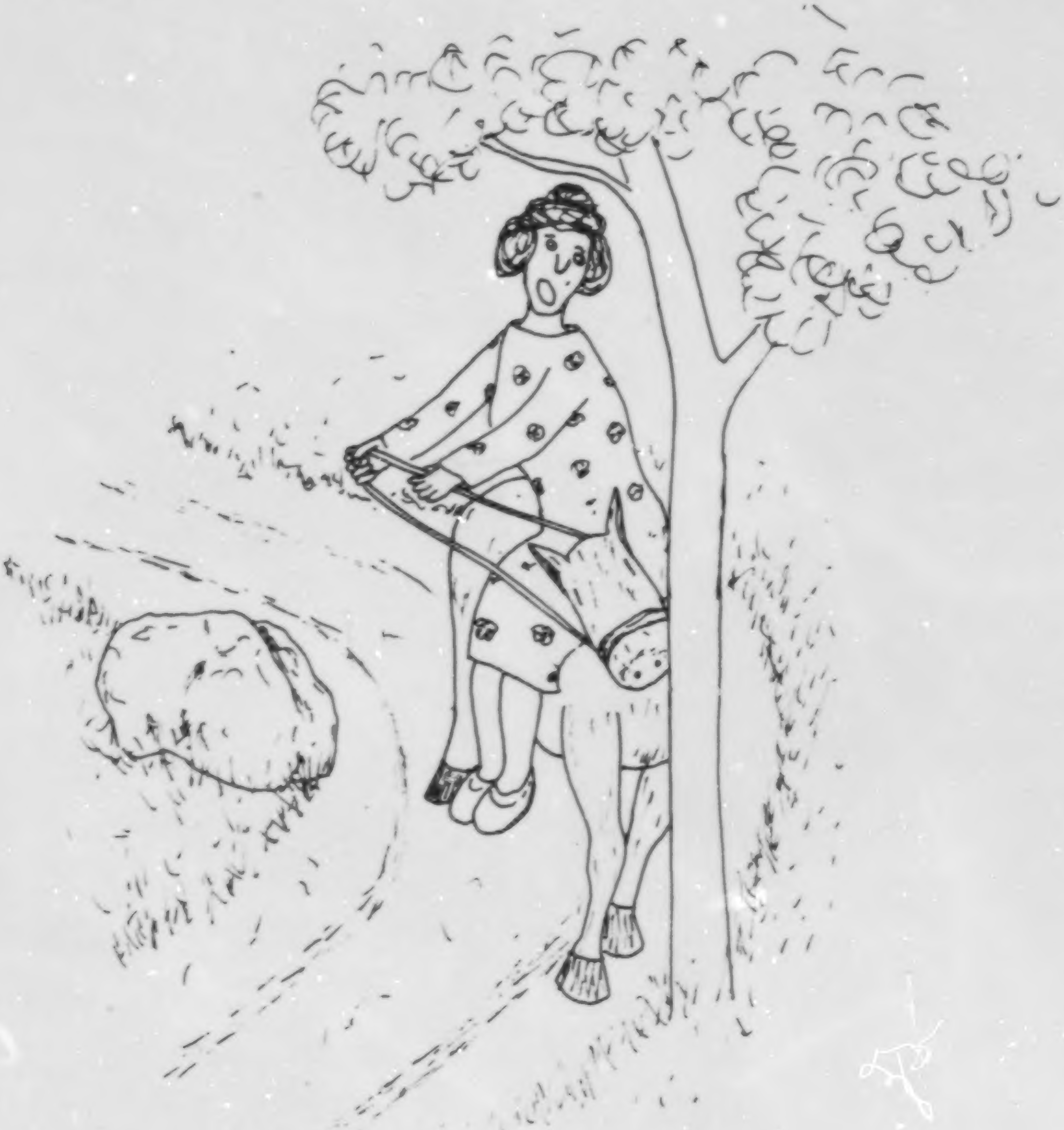
"Some man was there. I don't know who he was. He said, 'I've got an old blind mule, if you could ride it.'

"I said, 'I'll ride it!' I was game, wasn't I?

"He brought up that blind mule and I got on it.

That mule was stepping so high on those boulders and ditches, it about killed me! But I made it to Dunlap.

"I didn't want to be seen riding on that old mule. So I tied it to the back of that buggy. I told them I wouldn't be going back up there that night. I was going home. I lived down the valley.



"Well, the superintendent of the schools saw me get off that mule. He got up before all those teachers and told them. And me just a little old greenhorn. Well, I was embarrassed to death. But I got through it all right.

"I went back to my home below Dunlap. I stayed there with my family till Sunday. They took me back up the mountain."

"Most of the children in those days had hookworm, because of the outdoor toilets and going barefoot. I had gone to a teachers' institute and heard them tell about hookworm. They wanted to test my children for it. So they gave me bottles for specimens. I had to pass them out to the children and have them bring their specimens back in. Some of those boys were as big as I was! Men, they was.

Words To Know

hookworm — a tiny worm which gets into the body through the feet and causes sickness

- When children used to go to the toilet outside, they spread **hookworm**. It causes people to be weak and tired.

specimen — a sample

- The doctor said, "Take this cup. Go to the toilet. Bring me a **specimen** in the cup. I will check it for worms."

"One big boy didn't bring his in. I said, 'Where's your specimen?'

"He said, 'Out yonder behind that log!'

"I said, 'You go get that. I've got to have it.' And he went and got it!"

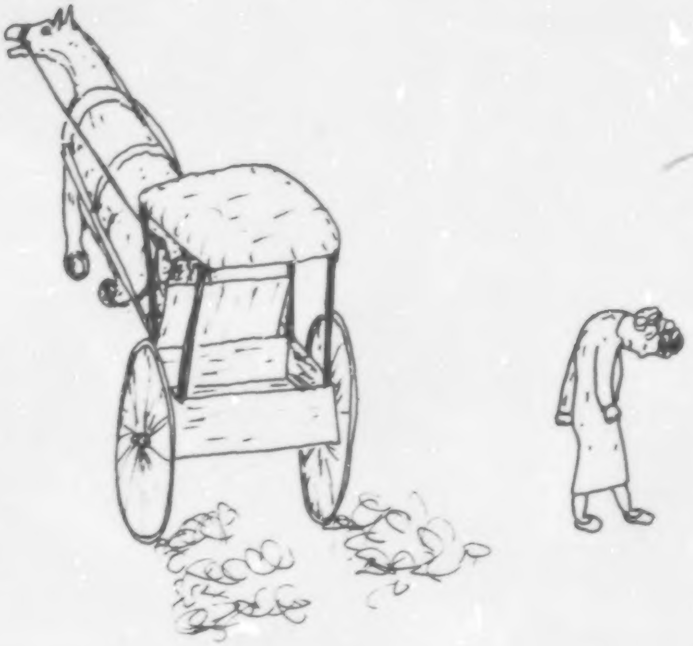
"Later on, I taught in the valley. Sometimes we had subscription school. They'd pay me a dollar apiece every month. If there was three kids in the family, one went free. Sometimes they couldn't pay the money. They'd pay in different forms. One lady gave me some turkey eggs. Every one of them hatched! Another one wanted to tat for me. She made tatting for me to put on my nightgowns. Looking back, I'm pleased that they tried that hard to go to school. One of those children taught over at Central High School in Chattanooga till she retired. She had it in her to do that. It wasn't my doing."

"My mother and father bought me a horse and buggy to drive over to the Oak Hill School when

Words To Know

tatting — a kind of lace made by hand from thread
- She made **tatting** to trim her nightgown.

I taught there. When my father and mother died, my brothers sold my horse and buggy. They shouldn't have done that. It wasn't right. But I never opened my mouth. I said to myself, 'I'll



never be outdone!' The next morning, I got up before daylight. I went out afoot. I walked from home over to that school. It was a long way.

"Do you know, before I got home, I had three offers of a horse to ride! One little girl never said a word. She just went tearing off up to her daddy's house, and she told him what happened. He had a saddle horse.

"She came up riding on one horse and leading another horse with a side-saddle on it. I rode side-saddle. I didn't ride astride. She told me to keep that till I got another way to come.

"I got a little farther on over toward home. I saw a man standing out in the road with a gray horse. He said it was for me. And when I got home, there was another man with a horse. He said, 'I don't need him. You can ride him to school.'

"So that was the way I finished my school. Well, wasn't that the Lord's work? It had to be. I've been blessed all my life. He's still blessing me every day."

And, Miss Ethel, you have been a blessing to many others for all your long life.

One Morning at the Jail

The law officers in Dunlap start the day shift at around seven o'clock in the morning. They first call the Sheriff's office at the jail over their car radios.

Car Seven calls, "Seven to Dunlap."

Earline Worley, the dispatcher at the Sheriff's office, answers, "Dunlap, go ahead Seven."

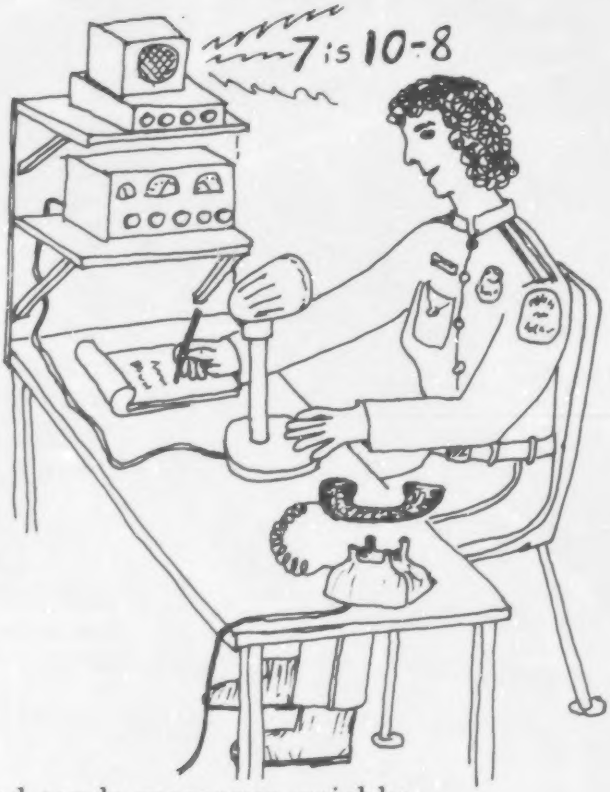
Car Seven answers, "Seven is 10-8."

Earline replies, "Ten-four. Car Seven is 10-8."

That starts the day.

Next the telephone rings.

"Sheriff's Department," answers Earline.



Look at the end of this story to find out what these numbers mean.

dispatcher — a person who gets and sends messages quickly
- The police **dispatcher** sent a police car to the house that was on fire.

"We need a law man down here," says a young child.

Earline answers, "Yes. But first, where is 'down here,' and what is the problem? Please calm down. Now, where are you?"

The little girl replies, "My brother and I are alone, and I hear someone outside."

"OK," says Earline. "Now tell me where you live. Can you *see* anyone outside?"

"I live in Cartwright across from the grocery store," replies the girl. "I can't see anyone, but we can hear them. They're making lots of noise. Mama had to go to Dunlap and we're scared!"

While the child is talking, Earline gets hold of Officer Tate in Car Seven. She says, "Dunlap to Car Seven."

Officer Tate answers, "Go ahead, Dunlap."

Earline says, "Car Seven, make a 10-43 at the home across from the grocery store in Cartwright. We have a possible 10-56 there."

Car Seven answers, "Ten-four, Dunlap. En route (on the way)."

While Car Seven is going to the home, Earline talks to the little girl again. She gets her name, address, and telephone number. Earline has to write this on a special card. A card is made out on all calls to the Sheriff's Department.

She tells the child, "Nancy, I have someone who is going to come and check on you. But I need you to do something for me."

"OK," says Nancy.

Earline explains, "First, make sure your doors are locked. Then you and your brother stay by the phone till Deputy Tate gets there."

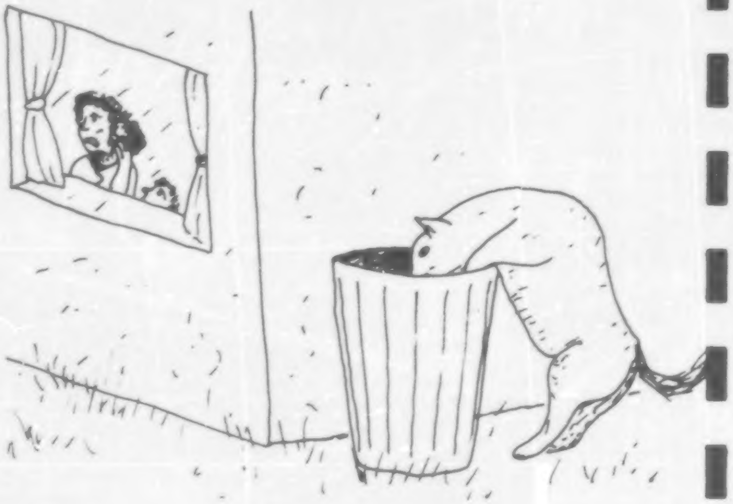
Nancy replies, "We will! But hurry!"

Soon, Deputy Tate calls in to the Sheriff's office, "Car Seven to Dunlap, 10-97."

Then he looks all around the house. The children are looking out the window. He calls back in, "Car Seven to Dunlap."

Earline says, "Go ahead Car Seven."

Deputy Tate replies, "Dunlap, the noise was made by a large dog. The dog was trying to get in the garbage cans. Everything is OK. No prowlers. I'll stay here till the mother comes home."



Earline is happy that nothing is wrong. She says, "Ten-four Car Seven."

That is just the first call for the day. The Sheriff's office has to answer many more calls every day. Thank goodness this one was not serious!

Another job for the Sheriff's Department is taking care of the prisoners in the jail. The jail can hold as many as 30 prisoners. Most of the time they only have about 15 people in the jail. There are separate cells for women and children.

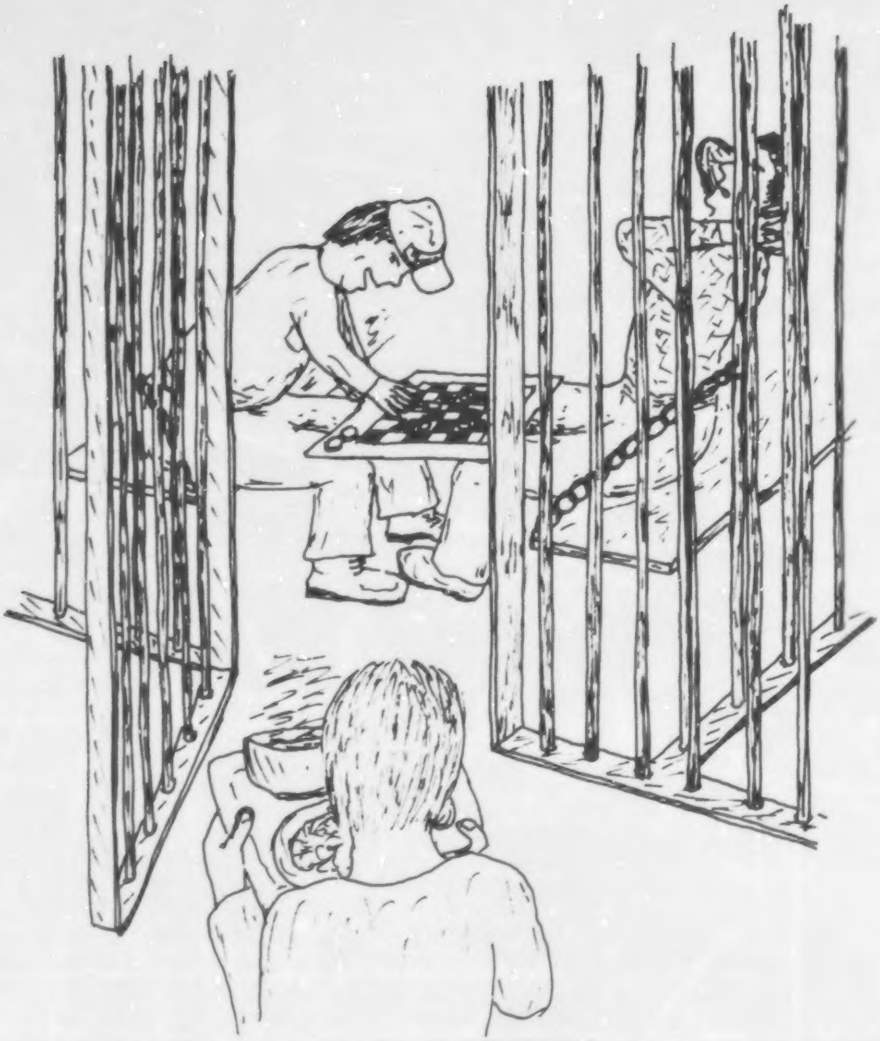
Ray and Dorothy Harmon are the jailers. They take care of the prisoners. They fix all their meals. This morning, Ray Harmon is fixing breakfast for the prisoners. Dorothy helps him. They will work all day from seven in the morning until eight at night. They work seven days a week.

Ray and Dorothy serve two hot meals a day,

Words To Know

prisoner — a person who is in jail for doing something wrong
- The man took some money from the grocery store, and now he is a **prisoner** in the jail.

deputy — a person who helps the sheriff
- The sheriff sent his **deputy** to the fire.



wash the prisoners' clothes, clean, and keep the jail going. Sometimes they take prisoners to church with them. They are a very important part of the Sheriff's Department.

The sheriff is Roy Newman. He has four deputies who help him. Together, they make sure that everyone in Sequatchie County obeys the law.

by Earline Worley
Adapted and used with her permission

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Find Out More

Radio Messages

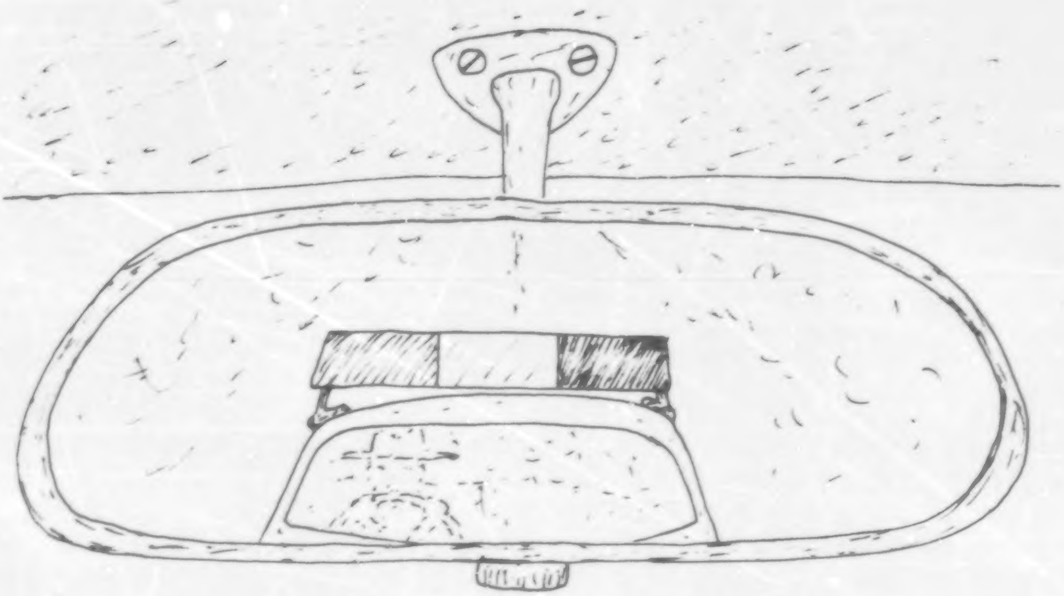
Radio messages are short ways of saying things over CB radio. Here are the messages used in this story.

10-8	in service — means that they are ready to work
10-4	acknowledgment — lets the caller know she has gotten the message
10-43	want officer for investigation — means that someone needs a law officer
10-56	prowler, a man on premises — means a strange person is in the area
10-97	arrived at scene — means that the law officer is there

Here are some more messages.

10-29	check to see if the person is on the *Wanted* list — means a list of people wanted by the police because they did something against the law
10-36	correct time of day
10-44	stolen car

10-45	car wreck
10-47	send an ambulance — means someone is hurt and needs to go to the hospital
10-48	send a wrecker (to pull a car away)
10-49	driving while drunk
10-52	armed robbery — means robbery with a gun
10-58	public drunk
10-72	fire call



Thaxton Kell

"I remember when electricity first came to the valley. That was back in '39. They wanted people to sign for three dollars and a half a month. I remember hearing Dad and Mother talking about it. They said, 'Do you reckon we can afford it?' Three dollars and a half a month! Finally, enough signed up to get it put in. They started putting the lines in and wiring the houses. In the fall of '39 they got ready to turn the juice on. It was pretty late in the evening when they turned it on. The people from Dunlap who had cars took a tour and came all up and down this side of the valley. They would blow their horns and everybody had their lights on. Well, that was back in 1939."

Thaxton Kell was raised in the Sequatchie Valley. He owns a beautiful farm on the East Valley Road. Thaxton and his wife Nadean are very interested in the history of the valley and the old ways of life here. They have all the *Foxfire* books and read them carefully. Behind his house, Thaxton has built several log

Thaxton Kell on the steps of the cabin which was originally built in 1890.

buildings. The log cabin is 20 by 24 feet. He built it in 1979. It cost him $46. That was the cost for the nails and some cement for the chimney. He built a complete blacksmith shop for just $13.

He squared all the logs for the buildings with a broad ax. He split the boards for the roofs. He built the chimneys with rock from his land. For mortar and chinking he used red clay and lime. He moved and set up an old log cabin which was built in 1890. The only new thing he put in it was the floor.

Thaxton does some of his farm work with

mules and a burro. A few years ago, he decided he'd like to plow with a team of oxen. So he made a yoke. He broke two steers to the yoke and plow. He had them in the Fourth of July parade one year.

In the winter, he works in his blacksmith shop making hinges and parts for his farm equipment. He and his wife butcher their own hogs and smoke the meat. They take their corn to a grist mill to be ground.

Thaxton likes to tell stories about when he was a boy here in the valley. Here are some of his stories.

"Daddy used to pay for the telephone by getting out poles for the telephone company. There used to be a lot of chestnuts on the side of this mountain before the chestnut blight hit. The

Words To Know

yoke — a wooden frame used to fasten a pair of oxen together for plowing

- He made a **yoke** for the oxen.

chestnut blight — a disease which killed all the chestnut trees in the Appalachian Mountains in the 1930's

- Before the **chestnut blight**, the hills of Tennessee were covered with beautiful and useful chestnut trees.

telephone company would let you get out chestnut poles to pay for your telephone. Chestnuts were straight and tall and didn't rot. Every fall Daddy would go up in these mountains and take his mules. He would bring down enough chestnuts to pay for his phone. It wouldn't be too many — maybe 30 or 40. That would pay the rent for the year.

"The mountains were full of those chestnuts then. They were big, fine trees. Some were three or four feet through. When I was a boy, we fenced this whole farm with chestnut rails. We would saw the logs into nine-foot lengths with a cross-cut saw. We'd take a mule and pull the logs down to where we were building the fence. We'd take iron wedges and dogwood wedges and split them into rails. We could get 20 or 30 rails out of

Words To Know

cross-cut saw — a long saw with handles on both ends
- It takes two people to cut down a tree with a **cross-cut saw**.

wedge — a piece of wood or metal thick on one end and thin on the other, used for splitting wood
- Dogwood **wedges** were called gluts. They were used to split rails out.

one tree. We could build a fence in a hurry that way.

"At one time here in this valley that was the only kind of fence. But the chestnuts all died from the blight in the 30's. Ain't none left now. There's still some old chestnuts lying on the ground now. They just don't rot. They all died over a period of about three years.

"The nuts sure tasted good. Not like the chestnuts you get today. Boys and girls would go up on these hills with flour sacks and pick up the chestnuts. That used to be a pastime on Saturdays and Sundays.

"One spring about the time the chestnuts died, my daddy and I took the cattle and horses up onto the mountain. I walked up barefooted. The chestnut burrs were all over the ground. I couldn't keep up with my dad because those burrs kept sticking in my feet. He wanted me to keep in sight, and I kept lagging behind.

"He was carrying a sack with a few ears of corn in it for the horses. He cut that sack and folded it up. He wrapped my feet in the sack and tied it on with some string. When we came home of the evening, I was still wearing those sack shoes. So I made it all right.

"When we was boys, we'd take a chestnut limb about as big as your thumb. We'd cut off a piece. We'd cut the bark and slip it off in one piece. Then we'd cut a V-shaped groove in the stick and put the bark back on. When you blew through it, it would make the prettiest sound. We used to make hundreds of those.

"We used to take elderberry stems and punch holes down the center of them. They are real soft in the center. We'd shoot dogwood berries through them. Everybody had one of those."

"When we were in school, every time a plane would come across, they'd let us go out to see it. I remember one time a dirigible came through here. They let us out. We thought that was the dandiest thing there ever was. We couldn't understand how that thing could stay up in the air.

"Uncle Lije told this story to my daddy. He said, 'John, once when I was a boy, a feller came

Words To Know

dirigible — a very large kind of balloon that can be steered
- **Dirigibles** have an inside frame. They are filled with a light gas.

through here walking. He was running for governor for the State of Tennessee. He spoke there at Chapel Hill. He said, 'Ladies and gentlemen, some day men will be flying over this valley like the birds.'

"Everyone punched one another and said, 'That man's crazy! He don't know what he's talking about!' Why, that man was the laughingstock of the valley. Of course, he didn't get nowhere in running for governor.

"If he was living today, he'd know he was right, wouldn't he? 'They'd be flying over like birds!' "

"We always took the cows up to the mountain in the spring. There was a lot of grass up on the mountain then. They had timbered off all the trees. Every April they burned all the brush off. They burned the brush off all up and down the mountains. That made the grass grow. As soon as the leaves opened up on the trees on the

Words To Know

laughingstock — a person that everyone makes fun of

- He was the **laughingstock** of the valley because he thought men could fly like birds.

mountain, we'd take the cows up. We had to brand them first. We had a *K* brand. Everybody had their own brand. We'd put a bell on the lead cow. Everybody had bells on their cows. Everybody knew their own bells by the sound.

"We'd drive them up the road here, up what they called the Jack Gap or up above the rock quarry on the Barker Road. We would just turn them loose up there on the mountain. Every Friday we went up and salted the cattle and rounded them up. We'd get on horses and go up — rain or shine.

"Once a month they had what they called Boy's Day. All the boys would go to the mountain. We'd have a time. We'd play and wrestle. We'd stay up there all night. We'd have the dandiest time.

"On Friday nights, after the men had rounded

Words To Know

brand — a mark burned on an animal by a hot iron

- He **branded** all his cows with a *K* so no one would steal them.

quarry — a place where rock and gravel are dug out of the ground

- The old rock **quarry** is a good place to swim.

up the cattle, they'd have a big supper of squirrel, Irish potatoes, onions, and cornbread. They killed a lot of squirrels then. There was plenty of stills on the mountain, so they'd go back and get a gallon of moonshine. They'd have a good appetite when they got ready to eat!

"Then they'd have a big fox race. All the oldtimers would have their foxhounds. Some of them would get pretty high. They'd get to feeling pretty good. They'd run those dogs after the foxes and have a good old time!

"There were a lot of stills in those hollers up there. Lot of moonshining went on. Those old moonshiners were just trying to make a living. They was just honest people trying to make a living for their families. That's all they was doing it for. Our fathers always told us boys, 'Now, when you come up on a still, don't talk about it. Don't tell anyone.'

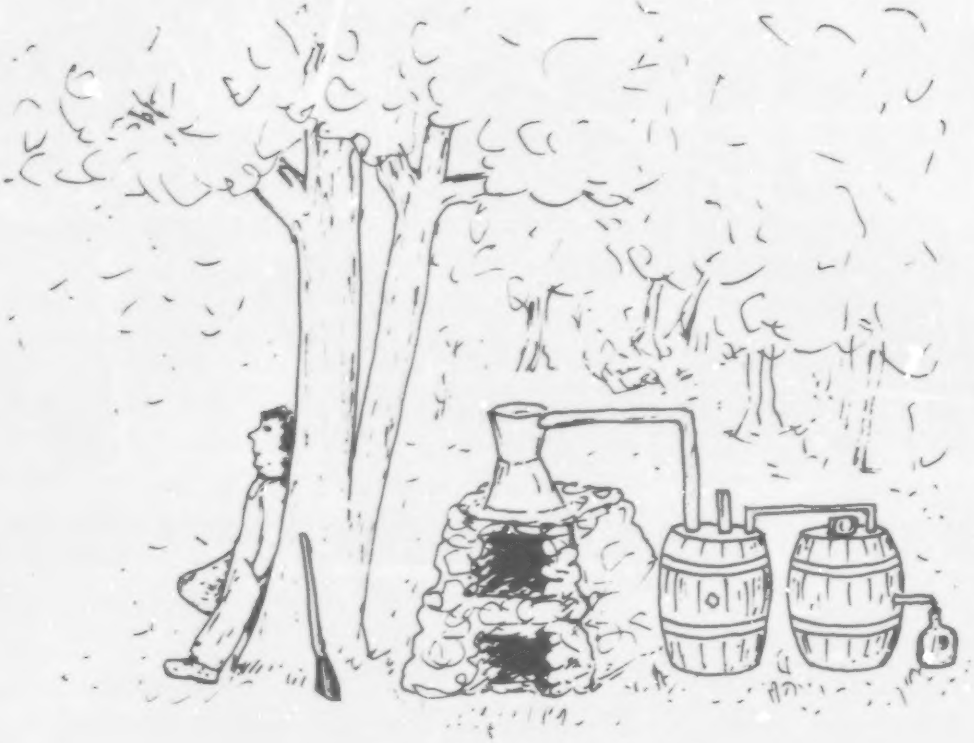
Words To Know

moonshine — whiskey made illegally

- They used to make **moonshine** back in those hills.

still — used for boiling off the water to make alcohol or whiskey

- You can find **stills** back in the hills.



"Those moonshiners would always tell you if they had seen your cattle somewheres on a ridge. They'd help you out all they could. They was all right. But if you did tell anybody where you saw them, they might get mad at you. They was good people and all, but you wanted to leave them alone. They tended their business. They wanted you to tend yours.

"I remember once when I was a kid, we were on the side of the mountain getting out locust posts. Our neighbor had a still going. We didn't know there was a still up there. We walked over to a holler and came on it suddenly. It was the first still I'd ever seen. It scared me to death. All that steam and boiling stuff!

"My dad said as we walked home that evening, 'Now, son, don't you tell nobody what you seen. Be sure you don't tell your mother. These women talk. They'd be sure to tell one another.' I never did tell her!

"They didn't get caught very often. They'd have a man on a ridge watching. They'd have a dog to watch, too. They'd take the stuff into Chattanooga to sell it. They'd get about 15 cents to 25 cents a pint for it."

"Right over here at the foot of the mountain, there used to be a gravel pit. They used the gravel for fixing the roads. They kept a big team of horses up there to plow it up. They'd shovel the gravel up into gravel wagons. They were pulled by mules. Probably held about 1000 pounds of gravel. They had what they called a

Words To Know

locust — a kind of tree used for fence posts
- **Locust** posts don't rot for many years.

gravel — broken bits of rock; used for making roads
- It takes a lot of **gravel** to make a road.

gravel bed. The bed was made of 3 by 4 poles. The ends were rounded off. They'd go along the road and lift up the poles and the gravel would fall through onto the road. That's the way they spread the gravel."

"It used to tickle us to death when we were kids and the thresher would come through the valley. It'd have an old steam boiler on it. The horses and mules were afraid of it. They had a hard time getting a team up to the thresher to unload the wheat. That straw would come out of the thresher in a big stack. Us boys would have the awfullest time in the world playing in that straw stack. All the womenfolk would put the clean straw in their mattresses."

"Twice a year, a chicken car would come in on the train over at Dunlap. Everybody would take all their old hens and roosters in to sell them. There'd be wagon after wagon there loaded up with old chickens to sell. They'd weigh them and pay 20 or 30 cents apiece for them, and put them in chicken coops. They'd load them up right next to the old Farmers Co-op building in Dunlap.

Dad would pull out the old hens that wasn't laying and take them in. They'd take them in to Chattanooga on the train.

"There used to be a tomato cannery here, too. My dad used to grow tomatoes to sell them. There was a creamery there in town. Everybody brought them their cream. They made butter. We used to separate the cream and sell it. We had a cream separator. I'd turn that old separator till my arm was so tired. That creamery finally got so nasty they had to close it."

"I went with my daddy once to Chattanooga in a little old Model A pickup. He was hauling seven big spotted Poland China hogs into Chattanooga to sell. Those hogs were hot and panting when we got them down there. We put them on the scales. They had to call Nashville to see what the market price was on those hogs. They found out it was three cents a pound. We got about $7.80 for each hog!

Words To Know

separator — a machine which separates cream from milk
- The old **separators** had to be turned by hand. New ones are electric.

"Dad had some fat steers one time. He told Joe Anderson, the man who ran the grocery store in town, about them. They was good friends. They went out in the field and looked at the steers. They sat and talked a long time. Finally the man told him he'd give him six cents a pound for them. Sixty dollars for a 1000-pound steer! Dad thought that was a good price. They'd come once every two weeks and kill one. Hang it up yonder in a tree and dress it, take the meat into town, and put it in the cooler."

"When I was a kid, the hogs ran wild out here on the mountain. They'd get fat on the acorns. We'd have a big roundup and put them in a pen. Then all the neighbors would get together and kill the hogs and butcher them."

"We used to have *workings* here. Everybody up and down the valley would come to help somebody put a roof on a barn or house. Most of the roofs were made of split chestnut or oak boards then. Then when anybody died, everybody would quit what he was doing and go down and help dig a grave. They didn't have these backhoes to dig graves back then. They'd all come and dig a grave. That was called a *working*."

"They had a Rolling Store back then. Started in the early 40's. They'd bring groceries around to people's houses. People thought that was a grand thing. Everybody thought they was really up in society!

"Before that there was an old feller came out from Chattanooga. One week he'd take orders and the next week he'd bring out what you ordered. He had a route up and down this valley. He'd take your order for lard, so many pounds of sugar, and so on. He had a big truck and would bring the groceries by."

"My dad used to set me up on a horse or a mule and set a big bag of corn behind me. I'd take it over to the mill on the Sequatchie River, over where the canoe base is now. That bag

Words To Know

backhoe — a large piece of equipment used for digging

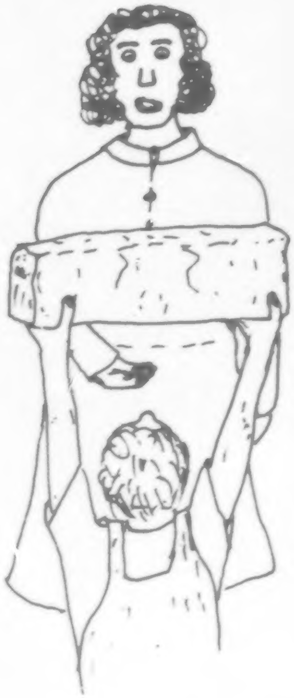
- A **backhoe** can dig a grave very quickly.

would shift and fall off. I was just a little bitty boy then. I'd have the awfullest time getting that bag back on. When I'd get home with the meal, the bag would be all dirty and sweaty! But that meal sure tasted good."

"Back in '32 or '33, during the depression, the circus came to town. It was the Mity Hagg show. A whole bunch of us kids went to Dunlap to see it. We all walked in to town. They had a little old parade going through town. Some elephants and horses. I'll never forget it as long as I live. I didn't have the first dime. They was going to have a Wild West Show. A cowboy came out with a rope and all that He said, 'Come on, come on. The Wild West Show is about to start in the big tent.' I think it cost 15 cents. But I didn't have a dime! I wanted to see that show so bad. My heart was just a breaking. Lots of us didn't have the first dime. Well, anyway, we was all standing around there feeling bad. Couldn't go to that show. I can see that old cowboy now coming out on that stage. 'Come on. Come on! The Wild West Show is about to start.' I wanted to go to that show so bad I couldn't stand it."

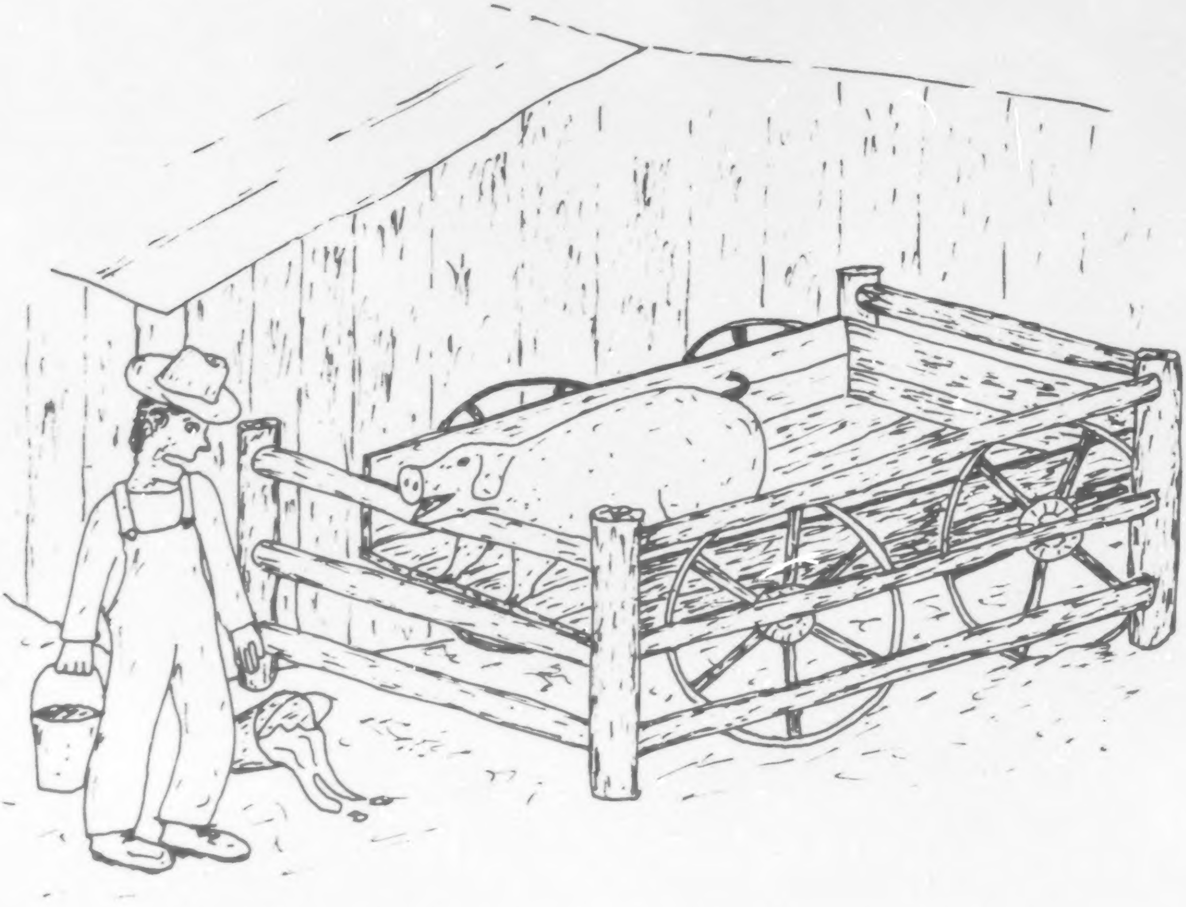
"We used to make tops and yo-yos. We carved them out of sycamore. We always had a knife. I'll never forget once I went into town with Daddy. We went into the Smith & Groover Hardware Store. They had the Bluegrass Barlow knives. I never will forget it. That knife was 15 cents. I wanted that knife so bad. I kept on begging and begging. Finally, Dad bought it for me. He said, 'Son, now I'm going to buy you this knife. I want you to take care of it and not lose it.' I kept it a good long while. Had one blade in it. A Barlow knife. Most men had a double-bladed knife. They cost a quarter, though. So most boys had the 15 cent knife. I can still remember that Bluegrass Barlow in that glass showcase. I wanted that knife so bad."

"People had a lot of kids back then. The Johnsons up by us had 14 kids. This old lane over here used to go up to their house. They lived up the lane on the loop called the Box Ankle. I remember one evening before dark Mr. Johnson went up that lane in his wagon. My sister and I was behind him a little ways. We found a loaf of light bread laying in the lane. I guess it would



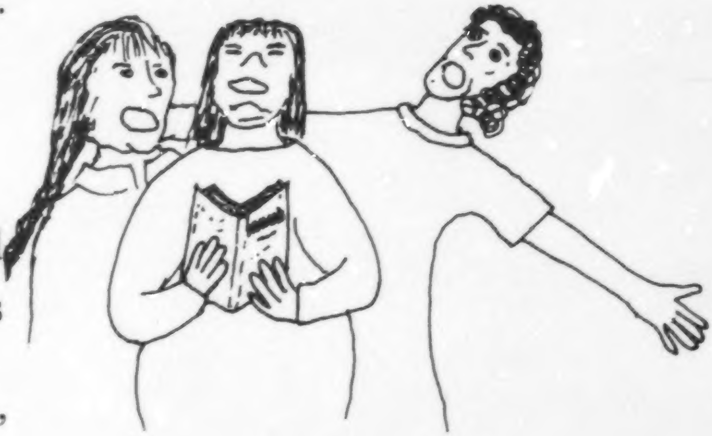
have cost a nickel or seven cents back then. We brought it home. Mother said, 'Well, somebody's lost it. I'll leave it here. I'll save it up. Somebody'll be after it.' And a little after dark, there was a knock on the door. Gaither Johnson had sent his two older boys back to get the bread. Mother said, 'Here it is.' Boy, was they tickled to get that loaf of bread! They lit out back home. It was about two miles over there. Nowadays you wouldn't even turn around and walk two blocks for a loaf of bread!"

"I remember Mr. Wilson used to live in a big log house down here. He had a pen right in back of his barn with a big old sow in it. One Halloween, the wind was blowing and it was raining. He had a wagon setting out by his barn. We took that wagon apart. We took the wheels and bed off. We set it in that pen there. That old sow took on like she was going to eat us up. We just had room in that pen to put the wagon back together. We put it back just like we found it.



"The next morning we had to go down there to catch the bus. Mr. Wilson was just standing there laughing about it. He said, 'I can't figure out how in the world those boys got that wagon in that pen!' He had to take it apart to get it out. Seems like some of us boys helped him get it out. Yeah, we took that wagon apart! Kids wouldn't do that much work today!"

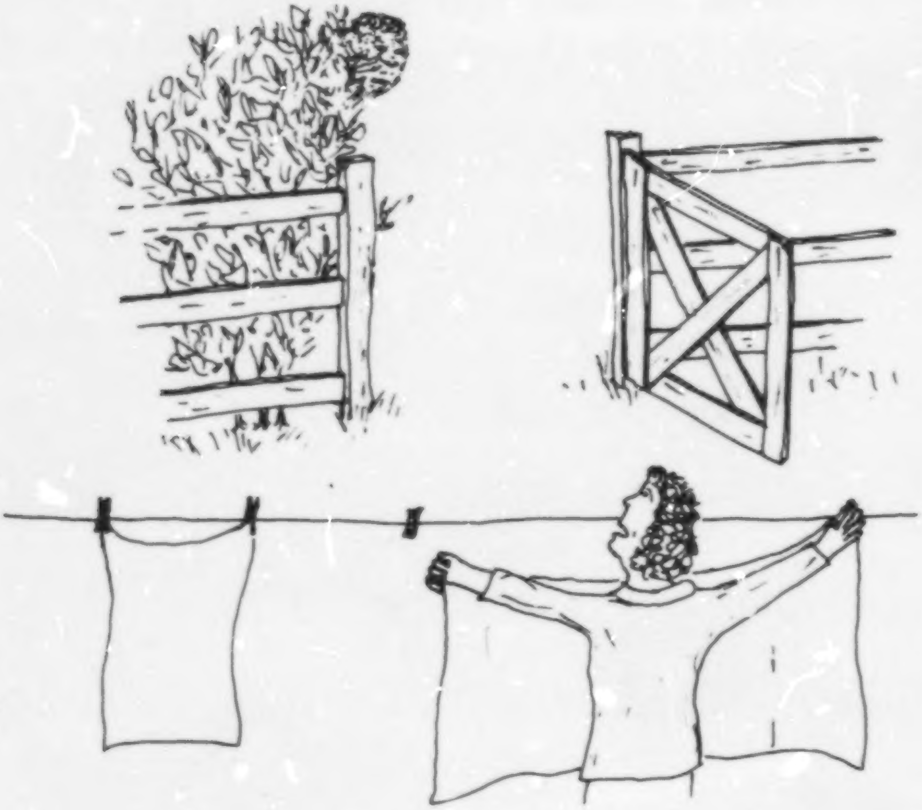
"They used to have big revivals up here at Chapel Hill. Wagon after wagon would drive up. The church would be full at night. A lot of those old ladies would sing and shout and pass out. It'd last on into the night. Every once in a while someone would hear his mule bray and he'd go out to check his wagon to see if the mules had broke loose."



"They used to have a lot of dances. They'd get a big old house and dance all night. They'd dance till the sun came up. They'd get pretty high. Always had plenty of moonshine back then. Up on the mountain on the Fourth of July, they'd bring in a load of lumber. They would build a platform right out in the open about one foot off the ground and have a dance that way. They always had a fiddle, banjo, and a guitar playing the music. Somebody would call the words."

"This valley has changed a whole lot in this last 50 years. Really changed."

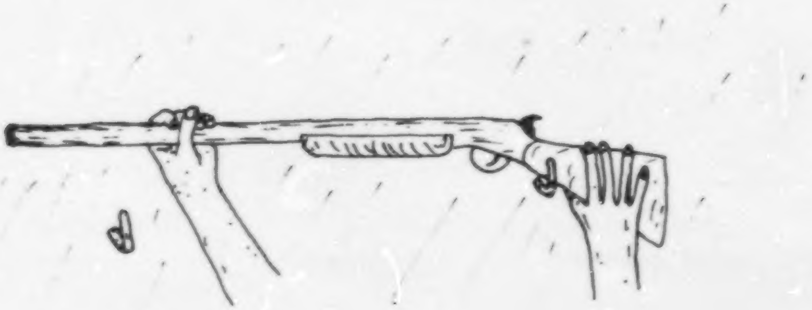
The Stranger



Grandmother Susan was a strong woman and few things ever worried her. But when she went out late one evening to gather in the dry clothes, she noticed a stranger at her garden gate. He nodded. But he didn't answer when she greeted him. Not to be outdone, Grandmother asked, "What do you want?" The stranger only nodded again. He didn't say a word.

Grandmother walked to her kitchen door, a little more quickly than usual. "Andy!" she called to her husband. He was sitting in the old rocker, reading his Bible. "Andy! There's a stranger at the back gate. He's acting powerful strange."

Grandfather reached for his handy rifle and went outside.



"Howdy, stranger," Grandfather greeted him.

Only silence and a nod.

"What you want, stranger?"

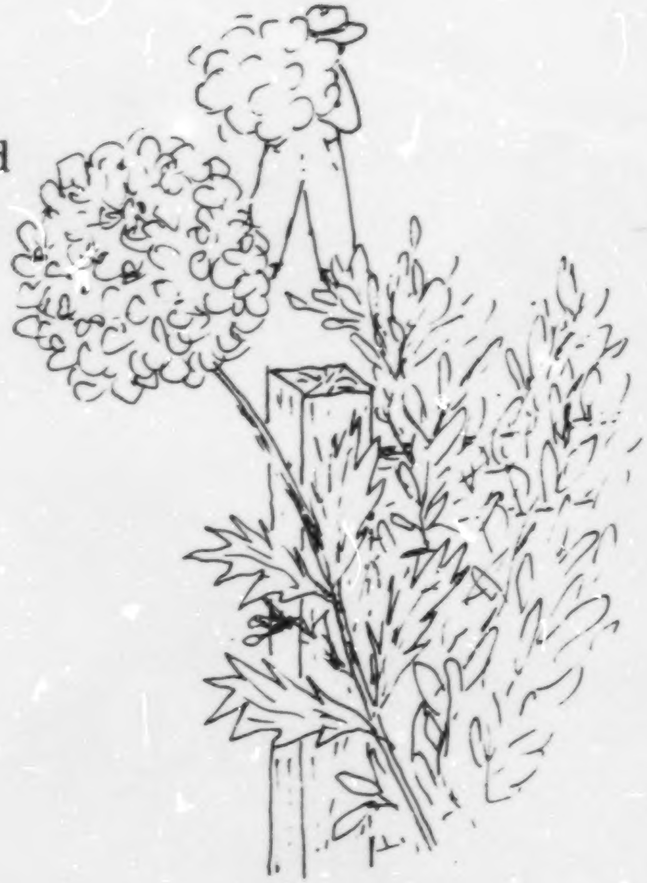
There was only the rustle of the wind and another nod. Now Grandfather never was one to be fooled with.

"If you don't answer, I'll shoot your head off," said Grandfather.

Another nod and silence for a second.

Then, "Bang!" The nodding head fell off.

But, when Grandfather approached the spot, he only found Grandmother's hydrangea bush with a round, white bunch of flowers on the ground.



Grandmother just went back in the house and swelled up like a toad. She had set a great store by that flower. Sunday was the graveyard decoration. She had been saving all her pretty flowers for the graves. Andy always was too quick on the trigger.

from a story by Nellie Colvard

Words To Know

hydrangea — a bush with large round bunches of white flowers

The **hydrangea** bush was covered with flowers.

Billy Boyd
Musician and Songwriter

Billy Boyd was born and raised in the Sequatchie Valley. He has sung and played music with his family since he was a child. He and his brothers have a band called the Boyd Brothers. They play country music every weekend at the Poor Boy Club in Dunlap. They are well known, locally and nationally, for their record, "Dunlap, Tennessee." Here are some things Billy has to say about his family, his love for the valley, and why he wrote the song.

The Boyd brothers and their band.

"I was born in Daus. When I was about five, we moved to Detroit for several years. But we came back. We got the feel of the big city. And we didn't like it. When we came back, we really appreciated this place. You get away from these mountains, you go to the flat lands. Then you come back. All of a sudden, you see the mountains and the valley. You don't appreciate it till you come back and see it. I wanted to get that feeling in my song.

Dunlap, Tennessee

"I have five brothers and a sister. My brothers are Jimmy, Gene, Bobby, Eddy, and Terry. We've picked and sung all our lives. My mother and father and all of us kids used to set on the front porch and sing and pick together.

"My mother and father are both dead now. My mother was a fourth Cherokee. The last renegade groups of the Cherokees holed up around here, even after the Trail of Tears. It's never been told how badly the white man treated those people. I can just *feel* how much the Cherokees wanted to stay here in this valley.

"My mother loved this song so much. She used to dance to it in the kitchen when we played it. She died right after we cut the record in 1977. She never got to hear the finished record. I'd like to dedicate this song to my mother and my

Words To Know

renegade — an outlaw

- The Cherokees were forced to leave their land in Tennessee. The ones that stayed in Tennessee had to hide. They became **renegades**.

Trail of Tears — In 1838 the U.S. government forced all of the Cherokees to leave their homes and their land in the Appalachian Mountains and go to Oklahoma. Most of them had to walk the whole way. Many died on the trip. The way they went is called the "Trail of Tears," because of their sadness about leaving and because of their suffering along the way.

cut — to make a record

- Our band is good. We have **cut** many records.

father.

"My older brother taught us all to play. He was in Vietnam. Before he went, he played bass with our band. He had a flat top guitar with him in Vietnam. He'd get a group together over there and they'd all start singing. It was the same feeling that you get here in Dunlap when people get together and sing. He never got back into it when he came home. I don't think the war took it from him. But it kind of makes me wonder. That was an unnecessary war. I think most wars are unnecessary.

"My sister's name is Lana. She had her own band in high school. It was an all girls' band. I guess it was almost like women's lib for people here in the valley. It was really something. They even had a sax player. People here had never seen an all girls' band before. It was a good band. They used to play on the Fourth of July at the

Words To Know

women's lib — an idea that women should be equal to men
- People who are for **women's lib** think that men and women should be paid the same salary if they do the same work.

sax -- a saxophone; a large musical instrument
- I used to play the **sax** in the school band.

courthouse. After she got married, she quit . . .

"My brothers and I used to play at the old Peanuts Roller Rink, across from the Electric Co-op. That's where we got our start. It's gone now. It burned down.

"One of our bands was called the Playboys. We had a Volkswagen van with bunnies painted on it. Those were the good days. We'd take the van up to Oak Ridge, Knoxville, Oliver Springs . . . We had a lot of good gigs. We were in high school then. We were doing then what we should be doing now. We were on the road travelling to gigs. But money don't interest me much now. I like home too much now."

"I'd just as soon be known as a songwriter. I want to get the feelings I have over to people. Sometimes I write the words first, then the music. Usually I think of the line and the music at the same time. Then I pick up the guitar. It's the feeling you get at that very minute. You need a tape recorder around all the time. Ten minutes later you may not hear that same melody.

"I try to be original when I write. When I go to a studio, the producer will say, 'Why are you doing this?' 'Why do you say that?'

"I say, 'Well, because it's me!'

"He says, 'Let's do it another way because it's commercial. It'll sell!'

"I say, 'Well, I don't get off on this commercial thing.'

"He says, 'Well, that's where the money is.'

"I don't care about the money. I'd rather be an artist. I think more about the art of it than the money. (Billy laughs.) I guess that's why I haven't got another record out yet! John Lennon said to just stay on the same track and not let people throw you off it. One day, somebody may recognize you.

"They say that when a producer would say something to Buddy Holly about his songs, he'd hit him. He'd knock him down. I don't hit

Words To Know

gig — a job, especially a band playing music
- Our band plays **gigs** every weekend at the Creek's Bend Club.

producer — the person in charge of making a record or movie
- You have to have a **producer** if you want to get a record cut.

commercial — has to do with making money
- If you have a good producer, your record will become a **commercial** success.

anybody. I just say, 'If you don't like it, that's fine. I'll just go home. I'll sing it to my brothers. Maybe commercially it don't mean nothing to you. But in my heart it means a whole lot.'

"The producer says, 'Well, your heart ain't going to make you no money, son.'

"I say, 'OK. Well, that's fine! I'll sit in Dunlap and live anyway. I don't want to build no bomb. I'm not hard to please.' "

"I like the feel when a bunch of people get together and sing. It's sort of like in church — a spiritual feeling, all that harmony. Some people might not want to join in at first. But pretty soon, everybody's singing. Singing will bring stuff out in people that they've held back so long. They'll think, 'Hey, that's good! I can sing.' That's more fun that anything. That's why I wrote this song. I want people to get together and sing it and have a good feeling, and holler, 'Whoop shine!' "

"I first got the idea for writing the song when me and my family, Brenda and Sheri, were crossing the old arch bridge. They call it Rainbow

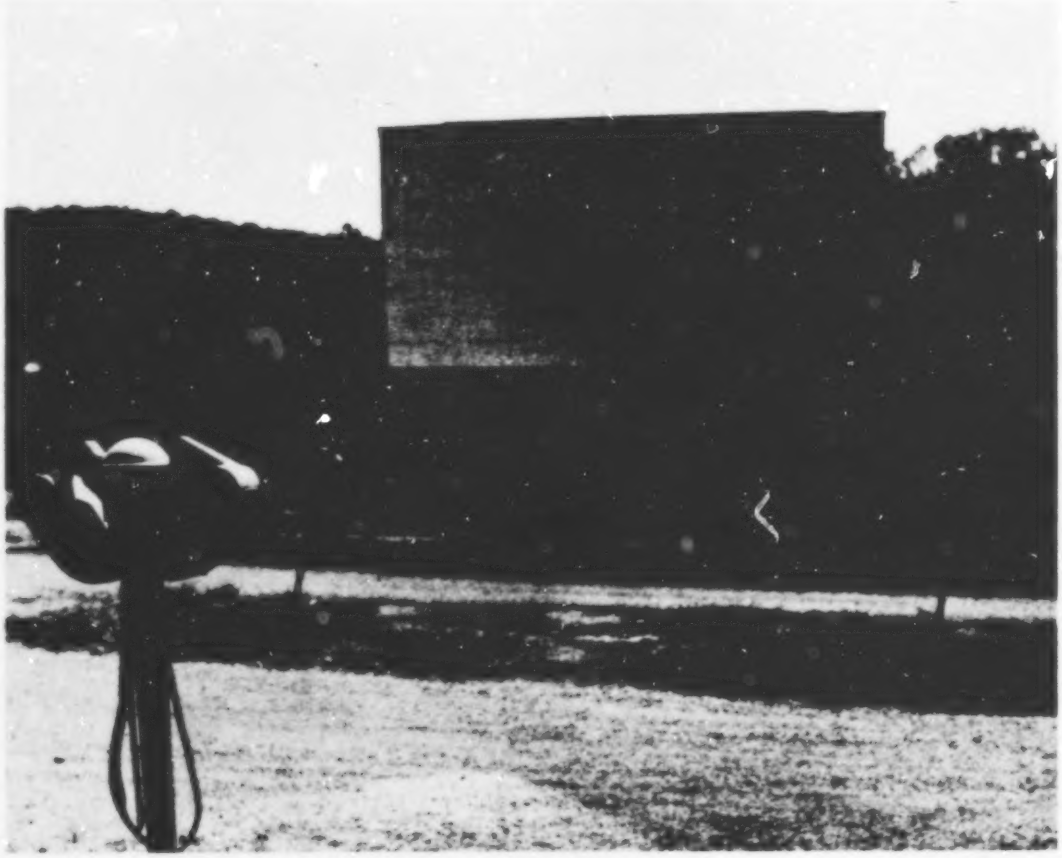
Blue misty mountains, a high rising ridge
The blue hole we swam in, an arch fishing bridge.

Bridge now. We used to fish by it. Then I looked up toward the mountains. It was a misty day. So I wrote that first line.

"Then I thought of the blue hole which used to be up there before they made Highway 8. It's still there, but they pushed rocks into it and messed it up. You can't swim in it now.

"Whoop shine? Well, it's what we used to say when we'd get together for a party. Whoop shine means having a good time, doing your thing, peacefully, being loud. Being able to go out in a field and holler, 'Whoop shine!' And no one saying, 'Hey, cut that out over there.' You can't whoop shine in a big city.

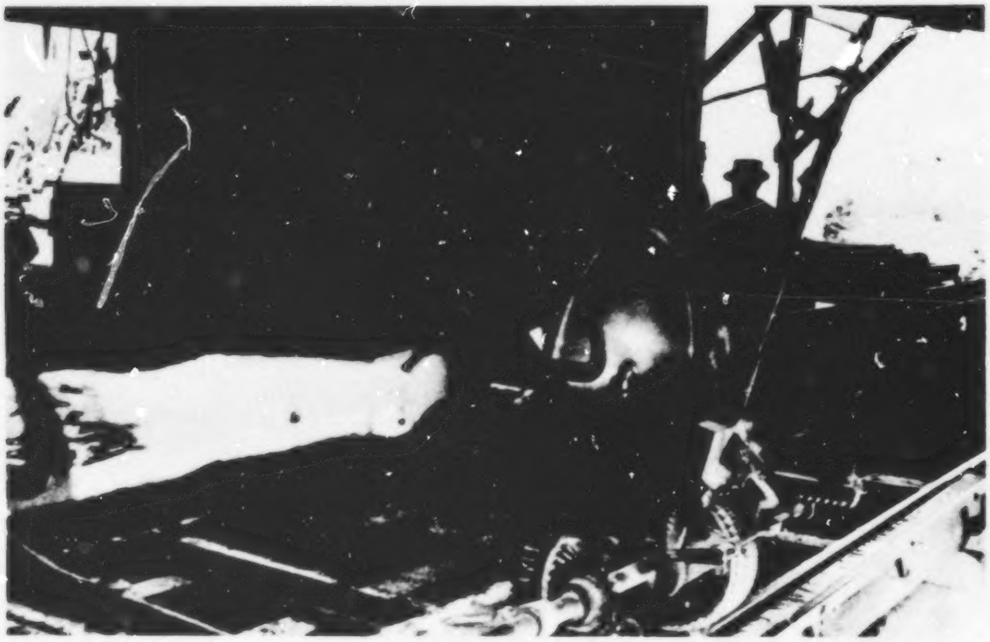
"Villia's Bar used to be the only bar in town. It's gone now and there's two or three others. The drive-in picture show is still here. I wrote that



Just Villia's Bar, our honky-tonk, and a Drive-in picture show.

song in 1968. Dunlap's pretty much the same now that it was then. Still one red light — and no neon signs.

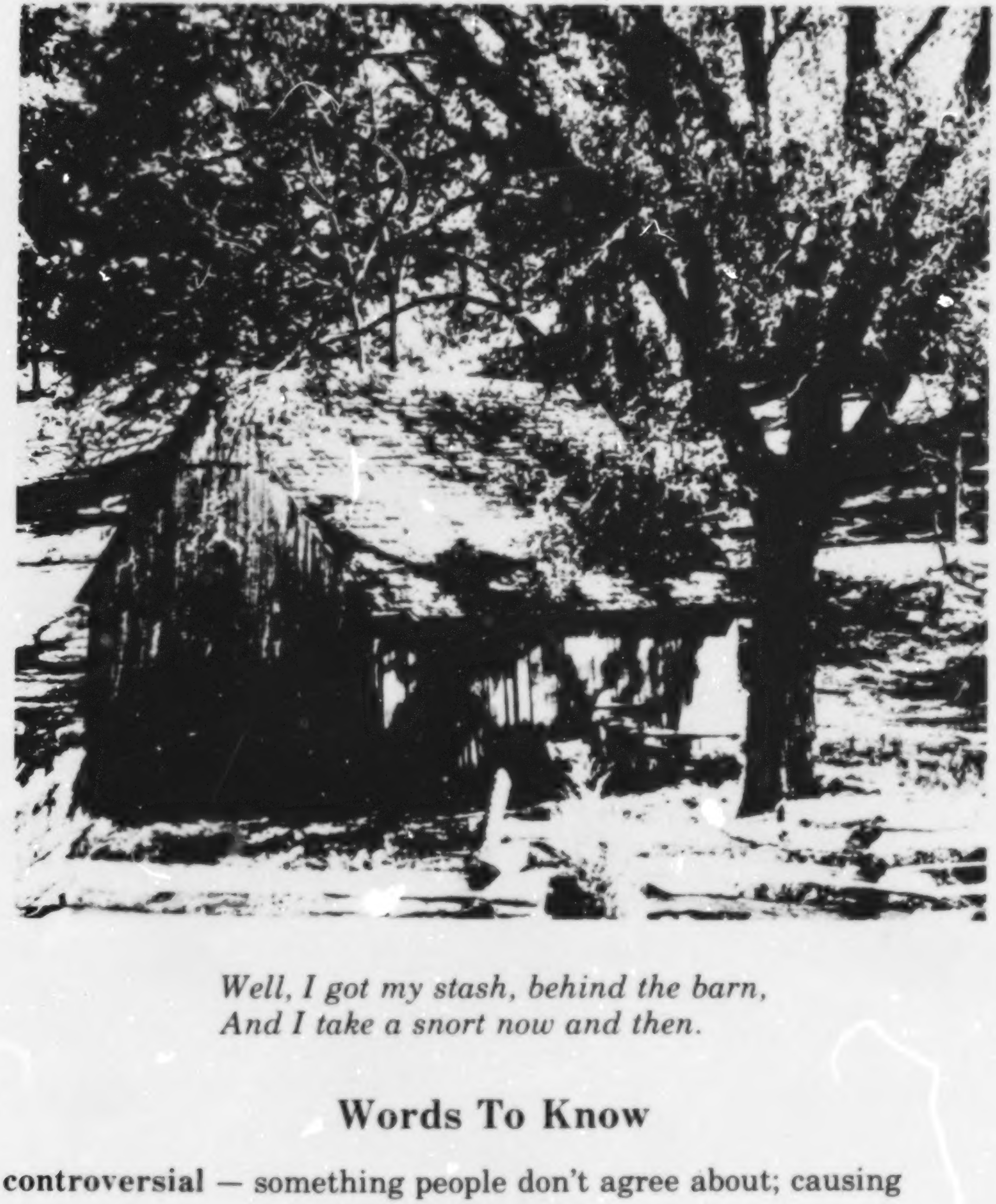
One red light in the middle of town is
All that you will see.



Yeah, you can have your city lights,
Cause they're just not for me.

People ask me why I wanna, keep on hangin' round.
Well, friends, it's simple, and I'm not ashamed,
Cause this is my hometown.

"Now that last verse, it's sort of controversial. Some people don't approve. But it's doing your own thing.



Well, I got my stash, behind the barn,
And I take a snort now and then.

Words To Know

controversial — something people don't agree about; causing argument

- Women's lib is a **controversial** subject.

"People here always knew I was in music. They kept coming up to me and saying, 'What are you still doing here?' 'Why aren't you over yonder or down there? Or over there?' Cause I like it here. I don't care nothing about leaving. I love it here. I just want to get that over to people. That's why I wrote this song."

But I'll confess, I do my best,
In the air that's clear and free.
Whoop shine, and thank the Lord, for Dunlap, Tennessee.

Dunlap, Tennessee

Music and Lyrics
by Billy Dee Boyd

Dedicated to
Ramah L. Boyd and
Elliott H. Boyd

Blue misty mountains, a high rising ridge,
The blue hole we swam in, an arch fishing bridge.
People ask me why I wanna, keep on hangin' round.
Well, friends, it's simple, and I'm not ashamed,
Cause this is my hometown.

Yeah, you can have your city lights,
Cause they're just not for me.
Run like mad from town to town until you're 93.
But I'll confess, I do my best,
In the air that's clear and free.
Whoop shine, and thank the Lord, for Dunlap, Tennessee.

Chorus:
Whoop shine and thank the Lord, for Dunlap, Tennessee.
One red light in the middle of town is
All that you will see.
We don't have no neon lights
To show you where to go.
Just Villia's Bar, our honky-tonk, and a
Drive-in picture show.

Well, I got my stash, behind the barn,
And I take a snort now and then.
I get so high I can't stand up
And the people think it's a sin.
I live my life just the way I want
And so far there's been little rain.
So kick off your shoes and stay a little while,
Cause here you can do your thing.

Dunlap, Tennessee, words and music by Billy Dee Boyd
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